The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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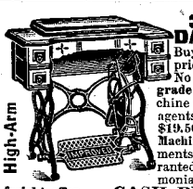

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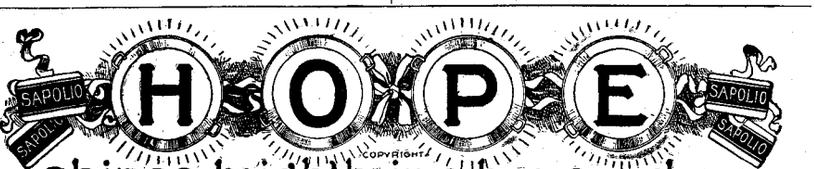

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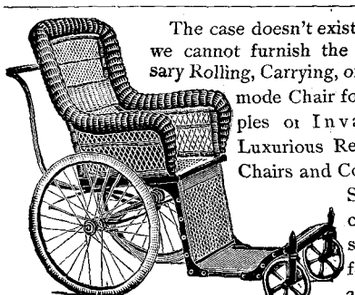

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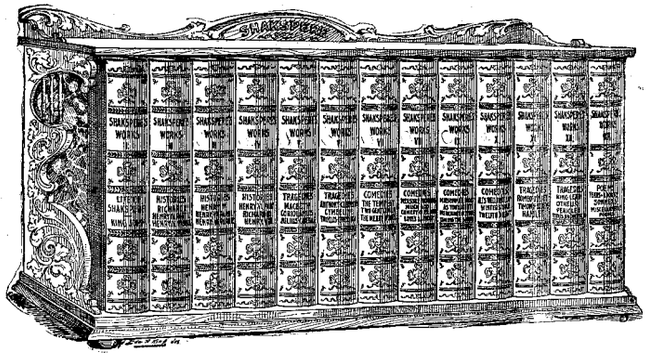

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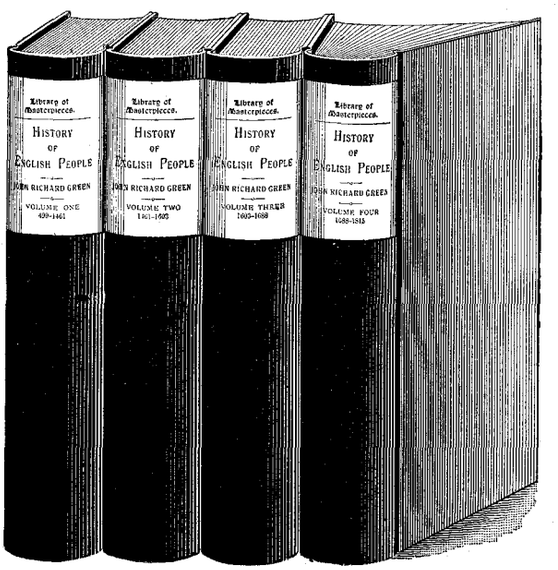

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

OUR DEMAND FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

THE *crux* of negotiations for a treaty of peace in Paris was reached last week upon the presentation by our commissioners of a written expression of the purpose of the United States to take the entire group of the Philippine Islands, and to assume only such proportion of the Philippine debt as has been spent for the benefit of the islands or their inhabitants in public works, improvements, and permanent betterments. The text of this demand, being of a diplomatic nature, has not been made public, but there is little reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of the press reports of it, and the same may be said of the reported results of the negotiations for peace up to this time.

Three out of the four important articles of the protocol had been disposed of by the commissioners before the Philippine question was taken up. In accordance with Article IV., evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico is proceeding. Article II., requiring the cession of Porto Rico and other West Indian islands together with one of the Ladrones (Guam), was agreed to by the Spanish commissioners, apparently without question. In connection with Article I., which promises that "Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba," the Spanish commissioners raised the question of the Cuban debt. They claimed that a renunciation of sovereignty by Spain under our compulsion would necessarily impose sovereignty upon the United States, such a thing as Cuba without sovereignty being unrecognizable under international law. With sovereignty, they claimed, went the obligation to assume the Cuban debt [estimated at $400,000,000 to $500,000,000]. The United States commissioners replied that this Government went to war solely to free Cuba and to help her to independence. This Government assumes neither sovereignty nor financial obligations. Since the so-called Cuban debt was incurred in Spain's attempts to maintain her sovereignty, the obligations are Spain's to look after, not to be saddled on free Cuba or Cuba's helper. The Spanish commissioners finally gave way and approved the article as it stood.

Concerning the Philippines the protocol [Article III.] reads:

"The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall decide the control and disposition of the government of the Philippines."

The word "disposition" did not appear in the French translation of the protocol given to the press, and reproduced in THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 20. The correction was made in later despatches from Washington, and it appeared, also, that the word "disposition" had been substituted for "possession" in the original draft of the protocol at the suggestion of M. Cambon, Spain's representative. The official test of the protocol was made public on November 5.

Associated Press correspondence from Paris gives further particulars of the American proposition regarding the Philippines:

"The United States do not purpose assuming the Philippine debt of $40,000,000, but they are willing to be responsible to Spain for a sum of money equal to the actual expenditures by Spain in the Philippines for the advantage of the islands and for the good of their people, for permanent betterments and improvements, both physical and mental.

"The reading of the presentment specifies that the United States will reimburse Spain to the extent of her 'pacific expenditures' made in the archipelago. This phrase, 'pacific expenditures,' is employed to differentiate the expenditures by Spain in combating insurrections in the Philippines. The one is felt by the American commissioners to be a fair burden upon the acquiring power, while the other and latter class of expenditures is held to have been logically assumed by Spain in the inevitable hazard to a nation resorting to arms to enforce order in its own territory."

The Spanish Peace Commissioners took direct issue with our contention. They maintained that the United States had no ultimate rights in the Philippine archipelago, and could have none save by the consent of Spain in the peace negotiations and upon terms satisfactory to her. The answer, as reported by cable, contained these claims:

The United States entertained no thought of annexing the Philippines when the protocol was signed, or it would have been expressed in the protocol as clearly as the conditions regarding the cession of territory in the Antilles and the Orient.

M. Cambon, before the signature of the protocol, received from Madrid a cable message clearly setting forth that the maintenance of Spain's authority over the Philippines should not be affected by the protocol, to which reservation the United States made at that time no protest or objection. This despatch to M. Cambon embodied also the view that the United States had no valid basis for claims in the archipelago.

The capitulation of Manila, having occurred after the signing of the protocol and thus after the suspension of hostilities, was invalid.

The United States has made a wrongful appropriation of public moneys belonging to Spain by seizing the tariff duties at Manila; return of these moneys is demanded, in the sum of nearly $1,000,000.

The United States has made and held as prisoners the Spanish troops at Manila in violation of international law because done after the suspension of hostilities under the protocol.

By the imprisonment of the Spanish troops at Manila the United States prevented Spain from quelling the insurrection and thus contributed to the violence against Spain after the cessation of hostilities.

The presentment also cited the refusal of the Americans to consider the Cuban debt on the ground that it was not mentioned in the protocol, and demanded a reference to this as a precedent in the discussion of the Philippines, regarding a cession of which the Spanish commissioners held the protocol to make no mention.

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Altho there appears to be little change in the attitude of the press in the United States on the subject of retaining the Philippines, public attention has been arrested by a considerable number of outspoken opponents of the policy advanced by our peace commissioners. Among these opponents are Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, Senator Hale of Maine, Andrew Carnegie, Bishop Potter of the Protestant Episcopal church, and Carl Schurz. A notable advocate of retention is Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal church. We quote paragraphs from the utterances of these men together with several striking editorial expressions:

Senator Hoar on the Danger of Change.—"I believe that the highest service the American people can render to mankind and to liberty is to preserve unstained and unchanged the republic as it came to us from the fathers. It is by example and not by guns or by bayonets that the great work of America for humanity is to be accomplished. And, in my opinion, we are to-day in a great danger—a greater danger than we have encountered since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. The danger is that we are to be transformed from a republic founded on the Declaration of Independence, guided by the counsels of Washington, into a vulgar, commonplace empire founded upon physical force.

"I for one am not dazzled by the example of England. The institutions of England which have enabled her to govern successfully distant colonies and subject states are founded, as Mr. Gladstone pointed out, on the doctrine of inequality. Our institutions are founded on the doctrine of equality. If we are to outstrip England in national power it must be by pursuing our own path and not by following in hers.

"It is said that Porto Rico is already ours. It may be that Porto Rico is to become ours. But there is no authority under the Constitution of the United States to acquire any foreign territory, save by a treaty, approved by the Senate by a two-thirds vote, or by an act of legislation in which the President, the House of Representatives, and the Senate must unite. It is said that the Philippine Islands are already ours by the right of conquest. For one I deny this alleged right of conquest. Human beings—men, women, children, peoples—are not to be won as spoils of war or prizes in battle. It may be that such a doctrine finds a place in the ancient and barbarous laws of war, but it has no place under the American Constitution. It has no place in the code of morals of the people of the United States. I have stated elsewhere the considerations which, in my judgment, warranted the acquisition of Hawaii. Hawaii came to us with the consent of her Government, the only Government capable of maintaining itself there for any considerable length of time. In the case of the Philippines we are asked to subject a nation and to hold it in subjection. We get them by conquest and hold them by force. In the case of the Hawaiian Islands we get them by compact made with their lawful Government.

"Some of our good friends have said thoughtlessly, in their zeal, that where the American flag goes it must stay. But surely they can not wish to commit the country to that doctrine. We planted it in the City of Mexico. But no man demanded that it should stay there. If the war goes on we shall plant it on the coast of Spain, but we have no desire to hold permanent dominion there.

"If the Philippine Islands become ours, then, under the late decision of the Supreme Court, every child hereafter born in them becomes an American citizen, free to come, free to go. Are you going to hold them as subjects? Are you going to have a trained and governing class? Are you going to have the national tax-gatherer the frequent and the best-known visitant to every American house? Are you going to increase many-fold your national debt?

"These things are involved in this wild and impassioned cry for empire. For myself, I disbelieve and hate the notion that the American people are to submit to such a transformation."—*Senator George F. Hoar (Rep.), in a Speech at Worcester, Mass., November 1.*

Mr. Carnegie Sees Business Insecurity.—"If the United States is going to undertake the government of the Philippines and go in for expansion throughout the world, putting her hand in the hornets' nest of European rivalry, there can be no prosperous business. We shall be subject to wars and war's alarms. Business is the child of security and peace. The entrance of the United States as a new power in the far East will set every one of the present powers to a study of the question from a new standpoint. We shall be compelled to increase our navy. We must pay for a large standing army, and there is neither rest nor security for us. Before the American people comes now the most serious issue since the issues of independence and of secession. A false step now, and the future of the republic will, in my opinion, be seriously impaired and its industrial career retarded."

"You do not think that territorial expansion will bring expansion in trade?"

"No. Not by any means. The development of one State in the Union in peace and security will outweigh all the increase of profit we can get from foreign trade in any of the worthless possessions which we can attempt now to take. The Philippines have a certain trade which can not be greatly increased; the wants of the people are few; barbarians are no customers, civilized people are the consumers for our products."

"Do you think well of the acquisition of Porto Rico?"

"I certainly do. That is no distant possession. That is on our continent and I approve of its acquisition. I am no little American. The day is coming when we shall own all these West Indian islands. They will gravitate to us of their own accord. This is essential for their prosperity.

"I am amazed at the religious press. I find some of them prating about the responsibilities we have incurred by the war. One responsibility we incurred before the war—we pledged ourselves not to annex Cuba. All the responsibilities we are said to have assumed since are indirect and vague. Here is one responsibility which can not be waived without national dishonor. This does not mean that we shall not eventually have Cuba, but it does mean that we shall submit the question to Cuba herself when she gets a steady government. I have no fear of the result. The Cubans themselves, an independent power, will vote for annexation to the United States, and I am in favor of that annexation—an annexation without dishonor."—*Interview with Andrew Carnegie in The Times, New York.*

Bishop Potter on Ruling Subject Races.—"The proposition before us to-day, whether in the farther or the hither islands that are this moment within our grasp, is substantially this: 'Here are certain subject races. Come and rule them, enfranchise them, ennoble them.' What now are the indications that we have any single qualification for such a task? The question ought not to be difficult to answer, for in a comparatively short space of time—less than a century—three subject races, so to speak, have been dropped into our lap, and the record of our dealings with them may be known and read of all men. One of them is the Indian race, another the negro race, and another the Chinese. If any honest man, by any ingenuity—and in spite of our tardy efforts in connection with one of them, the Indian, to redeem the dishonor of our dealings with him—can extract any ground for anything else than shame and confusion of face in view of our dealings with these races, I congratulate him upon his ingenuity. The story in every case, in greater or less degree, has been one long record of cruelty, rapine, lust, and outrage. 'The best Indian,' an army officer has been quoted as saying, 'is a dead Indian'; and the best negro or Chinaman apparently is one who has been strung up at a lamp-post or grilled alive on a village bonfire. And this is the nation, with such a record to demonstrate its capacity to deal with subject races, which is to give a new and more benign civilization to the Spanish West Indies and the Philippine Islands!

"If, indeed, it is to be done, it is greatly to be hoped that our members of Congress, jingo newspaper editors, and political contractors may be drafted for service in the ranks—not anywhere above them—of our armies of occupation. These people are responsible for the tens of thousands of physical wrecks that have come back from Santiago, Chickamauga, Camp Alger, and Montauk. Their principles of civic and military administration have given us the infamous results which have turned the glory of our victories into the shame of our most criminal incompetency in every department of the practical administration of a great army. And the fruits of such a policy—a policy that trades in positions of grave responsibility, and barters civic and military appointments for a political 'pull'—are, it is to be hoped, teaching our people that the 'imperial' idea has for this republic no better promise than identical results, only in far larger proportions; to the further degradation of subject races, and to the greater dis-

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honor of those who are to rule them."—*Bishop Henry C. Potter of the Prot. Episc. Church, in Harper's Weekly, New York.*

Carl Schurz Calls the Destiny Cry a Swindle.—"We are told that 'destiny' is pushing us on—destiny, the power of which we can not withstand. Manifest destiny! That cry has played a sinister part in the history of the republic before this. I remember the time when the slave power talked of 'extending the area of freedom' over Cuba, meaning, however, to fortify itself in Congress by the acquisition of more slave States, and thus to strengthen the slave power—strengthen the slave power by the pretense of extending the area of freedom, because an irresistible 'destiny' demanded it. This was manifest destiny then. When San Domingo was to be purchased from the hands of its treacherous president, ready to sell his country for cash, manifest destiny was invoked again as the irresistible power compelling the completion of the bargain. But in both cases the sound sense and the moral instincts of the people interposed, and manifest destiny slunk away. And now once more it is the omnipotence of manifest destiny that appears on the scene, to force us to commit a flagrant breach of our national faith, and to do that which President McKinley himself branded as an act of criminal aggression. Is it more irresistible, more omnipotent, now than it was then? Will it not hide its deceitful head again when the honesty and good sense of the people rise up once more to interpose a veto? Destiny? Why, nothing is destiny that can be prevented or changed by the human will. That deceptive 'manifest-destiny' cry has more than once been used in our country to cover foul schemes and to dull the national conscience with the plea that it must be accepted as irresistible, and thus that the people yielding to it would be relieved of all responsibility. It is like the plea of moral insanity used by lawyers to excuse theft or murder. Am I not justified in calling the destiny cry a downright and dangerous swindle? . . . . . .

"If we must dare to be great, we must above all things dare to be sane. Whatever duty or responsibility we may have in the premises can in reason and justice not go further than that we should do the best we can for the future welfare of those populations, without cursing our own country with any of those direful evils which the annexation policy would inevitably inflict upon us. As to the Philippines, we may secure the best government and protection practicable under existing circumstances, either by a conference with the powers most interested or in some other way. To the liberated Spanish West Indies, a respectable position may be secured by uniting the principal islands in a confederacy under such American influence and aid as may be beneficial, given to them in a manner compatible with their independence and with our safety.

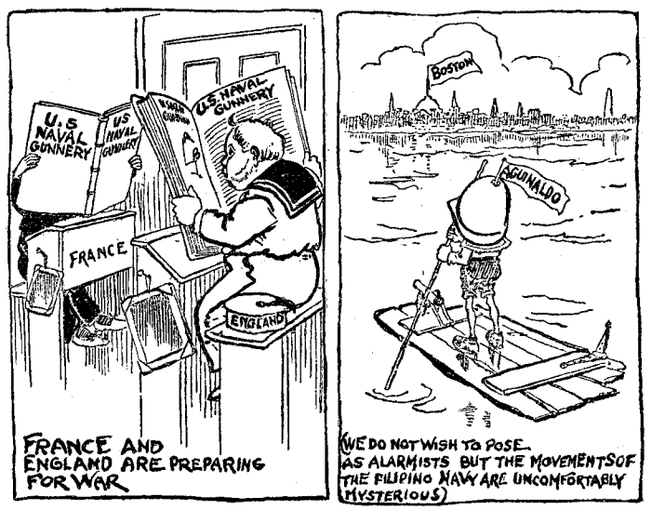
"All this may be difficult, but I tell you—and I wish you to mark what I say—the principal difficulty will disappear the very moment this republic clearly, emphatically, and irrevocably declares that, after a war which is solemnly heralded to the world as a war of humanity, and not of conquest, it will under no circumstances annex those islands to itself. As soon as the hypocritical pretense disappears that those islands must be annexed because we do not know what else to do with them, men's minds will honestly seek something else that may be done, and it will be found."—*Carl Schurz in a Speech in Chickering Hall, New York, November 3.*

Bishop Hurst Proclaims Our Moral Duty.—"What now shall become of the Philippines? Can the United States withdraw from its own record? The duty which seemed strong and clear at the outset would be only half discharged were the liberated peoples handed back to their former rulers. Suppose it should happen that the United States should claim only Manila and its island of Luzon, what would become of the other islands and their inhabitants? One of two things would result: Spain would either make contracts for the sale of her islands to the highest bidder—Russia, Germany, or France—or she would send an army not less than one hundred and fifty thousand strong to open her new dominion in the Philippines. Either course would do violence to the American sense of justice. Our clear-eyed President put the ground of the war on the sole basis of humanity. Some had been claiming the continuance of the insurrection was of damage to our commercial interests; others, on all grounds, that Cuba must be annexed; and still others, that Cuba must be an independent government. But the President placed the claim of justice to humanity as the only one on which we could go to war, and resisted strongly the pretext of intervention. He resisted obedience to even that imperial call to the last moment. But on that basis we began, and there we stand to-day.

"To permit the possible transfer of Cuban wrongs to Philippine territory would be a violation of the very claim we made at the outset. Should the United States allow the Philippines to go back again to Spanish sovereignty, either our country or some other might in due time find it necessary to repeat for the Philippines what our arms have done for Cuba—namely, to stop injustice. Has the day not passed when great stretches of territory and men by the million can be bartered as so many cattle? Political control is a sacred right. Who has given us the authority to sanction the sale of the smallest islands of the Philippine archipelago? Those far-off islands were in revolt at the same time with the Cubans, and by our attack on them the United States, for the time being, practically took the side of the insurgents and fought against the same enemy. The nation's duties are not exhausted when it protects, both at home and abroad, the rights of its citizens. It has a high duty among the family of nations to protect the sufferer under every sky.

"This is, indeed, a new departure. But may it not be a high moral necessity which arises from a wider intelligence and a warmer sympathy with the welfare of the world? Our training thus far has been largely juvenile. We have been hedged in at every period of our history by the fear that other nations might be offended, and we have been taking affronts from them and have withheld response because of the fear of threat or defeat. We have been children playing in the back-yard. At one time we had a quadrennium of domestic conflict. It was a long and hard fisticuff, away from the world's interference. Thanks to a good fortune, we fought it without a foreign power coming in to fire a single shot. We were in knickerbockers then, and our attachments were to the old homestead. But all at once a demand was made upon us by a cry in the great world for help. We were the first and nearest to hear. We came out upon the street ourselves; we saw that there was suffering going on, and that the plea for help was honest and strong; we were averse to leaving the weak ones to suffer, and entered on the task of rescue. Success came—much larger than we had even hoped. Are we not large enough now, and has the time not come for us to put off the knickerbockers and pass beyond the juvenile period and take a share in the world's demands?

"We will admit that this is unexpected. But does not the unexpected abound on every page of our national history? In every serious crisis of our history, when our policy was clearly defined, and to which we had slowly vowed fidelity, we have been suddenly compelled to turn about and take another course. We thought only of Texas when we sent Taylor to Mexico. But in the end, with Fremont as prophet, we stood on the Pacific coast and took our first look across the western sea. We thought only of the preservation of the Union when we began the war of 1861-65. But a larger end was reached—the last shackle of the slave was broken. We may call it an incident, but history calls it a moral revolution. We achieved freedom by the very momen-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WE DO NOT WISH TO POSE AS ALARMISTS BUT THE MOVEMENTS OF THE FILIPINO NAVY ARE UNCOMFORTABLY MYSTERIOUS)

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

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tum of destiny. We went into war with Spain with the thought only of righteous rule in a neighboring island. But may it not be a providential purpose that peoples of whom we never dreamed should feel the touch of liberty from the American hand? To withhold such help would be to convert Dewey into a myth. To prevent possible injustice in the Philippines—which are ours by the fortunes of war—is as much a duty as it was to suppress actual injustice in Cuba, which we had to reach by invasion.

"Let us keep all the Philippines until we have taught them how to govern themselves. Let us learn how to build up far-away peoples by learning how England has made this great achievement, over and over again, and understands it as her finest art, by her three glowing centuries of justice and education."—*Bishop John F. Hurst, of the Meth. Episc. Church (President McKinley's Church) in Harper's Weekly, New York.*

Drop Them.—"I would not take the Philippines if Spain would give us $40,000,000 with them. The sooner we drop them the better."—*United States Senator Eugene Hale (Rep.), of Maine, in The World, New York.*

Islands Not Captured Yet.—"If the President felt that the Philippines were on his hands, why purchase them? Nations do not usually buy what they have captured. The truth is, we had not captured them. They are not on our hands. So far as the public knows, we are under no sort of obligation to remain there. We have only to withdraw.

"'What!' some one may exclaim, 'and turn the islands over to Spain and deliver the inhabitants to their oppressors?' Certainly not. We can not turn over what we do not possess; we can not deliver people whom we do not control. Doubtless we have somewhat aided the insurgents, but we have also hindered them. What we did was for our own purposes in our war with Spain. The object of that war, and the only object authorized by Congress, has been accomplished. Whoever goes further assumes an appalling risk."—*Home Market Club Bulletin, Boston.*

The Price Spain Set on the Philippine Islands.—"In considering the money value of the Philippine Islands it is interesting to know that Spain herself, not so many years ago, fixed the price and put them into the market. The situation was not unlike the present, except that the negotiations were purely commercial and free from the complications of a foreign war. There was a young heir to the throne, a queen regent, an unpopular ministry; clamorous poverty and an immediate danger of a Carlist insurrection. Under these circumstances the need of money was pressing, and the Queen resolved to sell Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands to France, and selected Señor Campazano to negotiate the sale. . . . . .

"The first interview, at which Talleyrand, the banker, and his secretary, met Señor Campazano, seems to have gone so smoothly that the king came to the second interview well inclined to accept Spain's offer.

"Here we have the picture given by the secretary. They met in a small private room around a table. Louis Philippe was on one side, Talleyrand and the Spanish envoy on the other, while the banker and his secretary stood in waiting. On the table lay the contract, and these were the terms: For Cuba France was to pay $1,500,000, for Porto Rico and the Philippines together $500,000 more. In all $2,000,000.

"Louis Philippe considered. He was a frugal, prudent prince, and had learned that no matter what economists say there are situations when the value of a thing is its price, and this might be made a dear bargain when the news reached England. 'No,' said he, 'the price is too high. You forget Palmerston, who may go to war and put us to great expense. I'll give $350,000 for the whole and no more. That is my price; take it, or burn the contract.' With that he pushed the paper away, and assumed the obstinate look his counselors knew too well. Talleyrand was astounded. To him the bargain seemed very fair, and he had thought the king had agreed to it. But Campazano was infuriated. To sell was a mortal wound to his pride, but to have his offer despised was intolerable, and he sprang to his feet, upsetting his chair. 'You are right,' he cried. 'The price is too dear.' He crushed the contract in his hands, flung it in the fire, and held it down until it was burned to a cinder. . . . . .

"To-day we are discussing $40,000,000 for the Philippines alone, as a basis for negotiation, while Spain, it is said, will stand out for $100,000,000. If either of these sums should be agreed upon it would be well to use it to buy Spain itself, and resettle the country with Moors, Americans, or Rough Riders. The Philippine Islands might then come in as Christina meant they should — as makeweights — to coerce a bargain."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

Not Generosity, but Folly.—"The proposition that the United States pay Spain $40,000,000 or more for the Philippines should not even be discussed by the American peace commissioners. The Spanish demand is preposterous. We are already in possession of the Philippines. They are as much ours by conquest as is Porto Rico. When England defeated the Mahdi's army at Omdurman she claimed all of Egyptian Sudan. When Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet and Merritt captured the Spanish army at Manila the battle for the possession of the Philippines was fought and won by the United States. The victory was as decisive as that of England at Omdurman, and no question of the right of the United States to retain the Philippines has been raised in Europe.

"The war with Spain cost the United States $361,000,000. Hostilities ended nearly three months ago, but we have been compelled to keep both army and navy on a war footing while Spain has higgled over conditions. This will increase the total expense of the war to $500,000,000. Up to this time we have undisputed possession only of Porto Rico as compensation for this expenditure, and this island we could have purchased at any time for $5,000,000.

"Departing from precedent, we exacted no indemnity of Spain. . . . The payment of money to Spain for the Philippines will benefit no nation in Europe except Spain, and no great European power is interested in the question in a way to cause it to regard such action on the part of the United States with favor. We will make no friends by pursuing such a course, and we may excite the contempt and provoke the hostility of those powers that have willingly conceded our power in war and our right through victory in war to the Philippines."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

COL. GEORGE E. WARING.

COL. GEORGE E. WARING died at his home in New York City, November 29, of yellow fever contracted in Havana, whither he had gone for the United States Government to report upon the sanitation of that city. Newspapers in all sections of the country have repeated the story of his life and death, and have taken pains to point to those features which made his career of exceptional civic value. A brief statement of Colonel Waring's activities during sixty-five years of life includes the following data: Student of engineering, agriculture, and agricultural chemistry at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; lecturer on these topics; manager for three years of the Horace Greeley experimental farm at Chappaqua, N. Y.; drainage engineer (four years) of Central Park, New York City; major of the Garibaldi Hussars at the opening of the Civil War, later colonel and commander of the 4th Missouri Cavalry; manager of the Ogden farm, Newport, R. I., 1867–77; in charge of the sewerage system of Memphis in 1878, on outbreak of yellow fever, separating house drainage from surface drainage, his system being later adopted in many American and some foreign cities; member of the National Board of Health, 1882; assistant engineer of New Orleans, 1894; commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, New York City, from January 1, 1895, to January 1, 1898, revolutionizing the department and attaining international reputation; commissioner to Cuba by the President's appointment, October 2, 1898; member of Century Club, Players' Club, and the New England Society; president of the City Club, New York; candidate for state engineer on Citizens' Union ticket, 1898; author of a volume of stories and a number of tales of travel.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says:

"Colonel Waring was a versatile man and a typical American. He did many things during his long life and did them well, but his enduring fame attaches to his work in behalf of municipal

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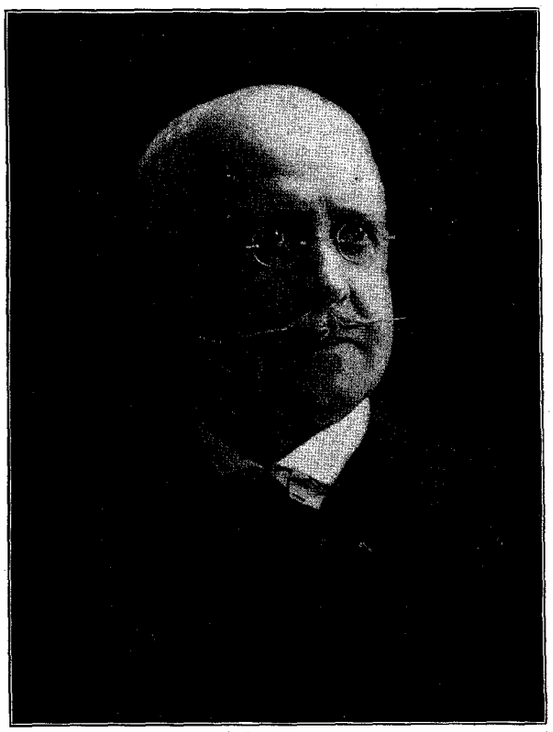
cleanliness. In that field he blazed paths for others to follow, and did a service to mankind upon which too high an estimate can not be placed. In connection with that work he taught the people a political lesson of the first importance—the value of business principles and the absence of political influences in civic administration."

The Philadelphia *Press* notes that—

"in 1880 he conducted census researches whose results shed new light on American sanitation. An expert in this field, he advised scores of municipalities in this country, and his publications on this subject constitute a most important part of technical literature. The crowning work of his life was in cleaning the streets of New York, an achievement which did more for practical civic reform than any one service by any one man in any of our cities. These varied public services were combined with a lively



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COL. GEORGE E. WARING.

interest in every good word and work, with a wide public influence and personal standards of the highest level. It is through such men that American public life is saved from the evils that beset it and advanced along the steadily improving development to-day apparent."

The New York *Evening Post* takes occasion to remark that "if 'expansion' continues, Waring will not be its last victim," adding: "If we knew the things which make for our peace and prosperity, we should regard the life of a man like Waring as of more value to the American people than the whole island of Cuba and all that it contains." Of Colonel Waring's experience in the Street Cleaning Department *The Evening Post* says, in part:

"He was received with a howl of derision and contumely from the press and the politicians and office-seekers. It made no difference that he was trying to do something to benefit the public, and that it would be a great thing for the city if he succeeded. He was treated from the outset as a public enemy. Of course Tammany raved against him, but the Republican politicians were just as bad. The Republican machine denounced him from the first. The Grand Army of the Republic were infuriated against him because he publicly resented their pursuing him for places for decrepit or lazy men, whose only merit was their having possibly served in the war thirty years previously. Then he lived at the time of his appointment in Newport, and to have the streets cleaned by a Newport man was more than a hungry New York politician could bear. In fact, to sum up, we doubt whether any public officer in America has, in time of peace, ever undertaken the performance of a public service under more disheartening difficulties. To crown all, the clamor provoked by his outspokenness, so rare among American office-holders, finally became so great as to alarm Mayor Strong, and lead him to threaten him with dismissal. We confess that we who knew the anxieties which lay behind Waring's cheerful face during his first year in office were filled with admiration for his calm. To have held his post and carried out his plans under such conditions needed a steadier and loftier courage than the charge of any battery or redoubt. We do not need now to tell the people of New York, over his cold ashes, how many things he did for their welfare, how he not only cleaned their streets, but infused new hope and promise into the movement which, in his time, began to spread, for a better municipal life; how he made municipal cleanliness and hygiene popular and welcome in the foulest regions of the city; how he cheered municipal reformers all over the country, by showing them what heart and hope could accomplish in this apparently most unpromising of fields. This is now an old story, which every one who longs for better things knows by heart."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* refers to the fact that the Government will not lose the benefit of Colonel Waring's visit to Cuba by reason of his lamented death:

"Like the thorough man of business that he was, Colonel Waring had not waited for months to prepare the report that Government sent him to Cuba to make. He was a colonel once, but he was not in the War Department at the time of his death; therefore, he had no use for red tape. When our troops go to Havana, or near it, they will camp on sites chosen by Colonel Waring. Had his work been merely that of selecting sites he would still be alive, but he went to the island to investigate the condition of its cities also. The kind of inspection which this involved would naturally take him into the most dangerous and forbidding quarters of Havana, and he doubtless received the germs of yellow fever while exploring about the sewers or along the edge of the turbid, tideless cesspool of a harbor. . . . His report is in triplicate, and tho everything in and about his rooms has been either destroyed or fumigated, it is believed that the use of disinfectants will make these valuable papers safe to handle. It is understood that they recommend extensive public works in all of the Cuban cities, for until these practical reforms are undertaken, the island, and especially its cities, will not and can not be safe, at least for Northern people."

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON THE ILLINOIS LABOR TROUBLES.

WITHOUT an exception, so far as we can observe, the German-American papers express the belief, anent the recent conflict between militia and miners in Illinois, that the condition of the laboring classes in this country is deserving of greater attention than the fate of Cubans or Filipinos, and that taking these latter under American protection will only increase the misery of the American workingmen because of the new form of competition. "The question, Why is the United States the country in which every strike of large dimensions ends in bloodshed? is certainly more important than the Cuban question," says the *Abendpost*, Chicago, and the *Wächter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland, says:

"Here is a fine illustration of the fact that constitutional rights and liberties are meaningless to a hungry man. Before our phrase-threshing jingoes and 'imperialists' talk of a Greater America and the 'extension of American liberty, civilization, and refinement,' they had better make a trial of liberty in the German sense—*i.e.*, freedom is bread, bread is freedom—and look abroad when they have put their own house in order."

The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, Chicago, hopes that the workmen will learn how futile is the attempt to make law-abiding masses when the classes have no intention to be law-abiding. "Away with paper 'rights' and 'liberties,'" says the editor; "organize your-

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selves as the capitalists organize their armies of Pinkertons!"

The *Rundschau*, Chicago, remarks:

"Want of respect for the law and the officers appointed by the people themselves is the disease with which our public life is smitten. This does not apply to the workmen only; the other classes of the population are just as little law-abiding. Where their own selfish ends are at stake, the capitalists cheat the law and trample upon it if that is the only way to gain their point. The rich law-breaker generally is better educated, and, even if he is found out, he has the means to escape the consequences of his crime. The uneducated workman makes use of force without further ado. But their contempt for the law is the same."

The *Volks-Zeitung*, New York, wants to know why injunctions are never issued or executed in favor of workingmen. The Evansville, Ind., *Demokrat* thinks the "end is not yet," for Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians, and Filipinos will now be imported to replace Americans. The Burlington, Iowa, *Tribüne* says:

"It may be said that more lives are lost annually in labor troubles than in the late war, and more misery, more injustice exists in the coal districts than in Cuba under Spanish rule. If this 'humanity' business were not a cruel lie, the Government would find means to remedy the evil. But then, many of those Americans who consider themselves highly intelligent do not consider the miners human. They are only 'Huns.' . . . What they do not want to know is that the imported 'Huns' are in the minority; the majority of the miners are native-born American citizens. It is no exaggeration to say that the slaves in the South were better off than the free white men doomed to dig the 'black diamonds.'"

The Columbus *Westbote*, the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, and the Milwaukee *Herold* agree that the employment of "Pinkerton hirelings" must lead ultimately to revolution, but that the capitalists will not see the danger until it is too late. The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* remarks that the ancients were at least wise enough to consult oracles to escape danger. The American people should read the signs of the times, which clearly show that the country needs improvement, not expansion.

Most of the German-American papers nevertheless agree that Governor Tanner had no right to show his sympathies. For him, the duty was to act according to the letter of the law. The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, says:

"No doubt, from a moral point of view, the mine-owners are to blame, for they refused with jeers to grant a living wage and drove their men to desperation. But this should not have prevented the governor from maintaining order, independent of his own personal opinion in the matter. He should have sent the troops as soon as the sheriff informed him that bloodshed was about to occur. Nor had he a right to prohibit the importation of the negroes. He mistakes his position if he thinks the militia may be employed according to his sympathies or antipathies. He has to uphold the law and the constitution."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY AND THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

AMERICAN expansion in the Pacific, it is now generally admitted, will make an isthmian canal a practical necessity. Two projects, the Nicaragua canal and the Panama canal will come before Congress this winter, and already preliminary reports concerning the comparative merits of the two schemes flood the newspapers. Without going into comparisons, it is apparent that the first thing the United States is called upon to consider in connection with the construction of any Isthmian canal, is the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 with Great Britain. In Great Britain there are those who insist that the principle of this treaty must be maintained, while a paper of no less standing than *The Spectator* advocates abrogation of the treaty without waiting to be asked. The former position is taken by Benjamin Taylor (*Nineteenth Century*, October), who interprets the treaty as follows:

"The preamble of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty states that the two countries are desirous of setting forth and fixing in a convention 'their views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by ship canal which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and either or both of the lakes of Nicaragua or Managua.' By the first article, it is agreed that neither contracting party shall ever obtain for itself any exclusive control over any ship-canal, or erect or maintain fortifications in its vicinity, or 'occupy or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford . . . for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America . . . nor will take advantage of any intimacy or use any alliance, connection, or influence that either may possess with any state or government through whose territory the said canal may pass for the purpose of acquiring or holding directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.' By the fifth article, both powers engage to protect the canal from interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation, and to guarantee its neutrality, conditionally upon the management of the canal not making any unfair discriminations in favor of one or other of the contracting parties. By the eighth article—in order 'to establish a general principle'—the provisions of the treaty are extended to any practical canal or railway across any part of the Isthmus, and therefore covered both Tehuantepec and Panama. Now this treaty was concluded twenty-seven years after the message of President Monroe enunciating the famous 'doctrine.' The object of the Americans was to effect an understanding that Great Britain should not extend the protectorate exercised over the Mosquito country to other parts of Nicaragua. The object of Great Britain was to prevent the possibility of any such arrangement as that contemplated under the Hise convention (never ratified), by which the United States were to be granted by the Nicaragua Government the exclusive right to construct and operate a canal through Nicaragua, to acquire land, build forts, and to exclude the vessels of any power with which either of the contracting parties (the republics of the United States and of Nicaragua) might be at war. The Hise convention was made impossible of repetition by the Bulwer-Clayton treaty; and the Bulwer-Clayton treaty amounted to a formal acknowledgment of Great Britain as an American power, and as exempt from the exclusive policy of the Monroe doctrine. The Bulwer-Clayton treaty was in existence when General Grant came over to try to raise British capital for the construction of the canal, a design which he had very dearly at heart. The Bulwer-Clayton treaty is in existence to-day—and upon adherence to the principle of it, whatever modifications may be permissible in its conditions, we are bound to insist."

The writer further points out that England already holds the key to the eastern Pacific through the Suez Canal, and she can not afford not to have a share in any canal that may be built across the American isthmus. To quote:

"Great Britain is territorially and commercially far more of a Pacific power than is the United States, and it is essential to her empire to have a share in the control of any Atlantic-Pacific waterway that may be constructed. There are various ways in which this may be secured. British capitalists did not respond to former invitations to join in the Nicaraguan enterprise, even when issued by General Grant; but the project then was too obscure. Times now have changed, and an Anglo-American canal company is quite within the bounds of financial possibility. If the American Government prefer to find all the money as a national investment, we might respond by joining in the guaranty of the bonds. But by whatever means the canal is constructed it must be neutralized, and we must have a hand in preserving the neutrality. One could not, however, devise a better means of cementing that Anglo-American alliance the idea of which has

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been welcomed with so much cordiality—which is better than enthusiasm—in both countries, than by making the canal the joint property of both the Anglo-Saxon nations. With joint capital and joint mechanical skill we might build the canal, and with joint strength defend it against the world, permitting of its use by others only on such terms as we may jointly approve. There is nothing extravagant in this suggestion, for the Anglo-American idea really pervades both the Bulwer-Clayton treaty and the Monroe doctrine."

On the other hand, the London *Spectator*, in what is said to be an inspired article, takes the advanced position that England should, before being asked, abrogate the treaty. *The Spectator* asserts that America's interest in the East will compel it to keep a large fleet in the Pacific. The Americans will also need a large fleet in the Atlantic. Promptly to mobilize these fleets and concentrate their strength, there must be a canal across the Isthmus. Now by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty America can not exercise complete control over such a canal. The treaty has prevented the making of the canal. No private company can undertake the construction of it without the assistance of some great government. America will not allow Germany or France to dig it, and England will not do the work alone or in conjunction with any other Government. *The Spectator* asks:

"Is it to our interests or against them to have the canal? If the answer is 'clearly against our interests,' then let us stand on our rights. If the answer on the other hand is, 'Not against our interests,' then let us do the sensible thing, and allow the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be abrogated after the usual diplomatic formalities and if advisable with the usual amount of give and take."

The Spectator then says that England, being the greatest maritime power, needs every waterway that can be opened for her. The Suez canal has greatly helped her trade, and so would any canal across the American isthmus. Draw a straight line from England to Australia, and the line will pass through the Isthmus of Panama.

This, however, continues *The Spectator*, does not answer the question, Would an oceanic canal in American hands be a strategic disadvantage to England so great that it can not be allowed? It would if England were at war with America, for the Americans could use the canal and the English could not. But *The Spectator* can not conceive of war with America. "If we could," it declares, "it must be decided by Canada's power to resist invasion."

If England were at war with any other power, America would be neutral, and therefore the canal would be neutral. If the canal were under the control of Nicaragua or Colombia, France or Germany or Russia could seize it in war. But America owning it, such seizure would be impossible. "If we owned it jointly with America," says *The Spectator*, "and were at war with her, she could seize it before we could and use it to our disadvantage. Therefore if the canal is ever to be made, America, according to our interests, ought to control it."

The Spectator finally advises England to propose the abrogation of the treaty to the Washington Government, before the Americans ask for it, for when they are forced to ask for a thing, they sometimes are not polite about it. Let England take this step on her own accord and it will make America a still stronger friend of hers. *The Spectator* is not in favor of asking a *quid pro quo*, for America's friendship is not to be put on a money basis. The paper goes further, in another article, and suggests, as a beginning of a complete friendly understanding between the two nations, that the British Government propose a new treaty—

"by which England and America shall mutually bind themselves to allow no power except the United States of America to make or control any canal across the isthmus, and to declare that if and when the United States shall make such a canal it shall be open on equal terms to the ships of all nations at peace with the United States."

Altho public opinion in America seems pretty well agreed that the Government can embark in no canal scheme until the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated, there is a class of public men headed by Senator Morgan who contend that the treaty is no longer in effect, on account of its violation by England. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says on this point:

"The Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, providing that neither Great Britain nor the United States shall maintain exclusive control over the Nicaragua canal, for which a charter had then been granted to an American company, is claimed by Great Britain to be in force. The terms of the treaty have been disputed and its binding effect challenged by numerous American statesmen. This is an important outstanding issue which can not be ignored. Great Britain and the United States are now in a mood for concessions and for the liberal construction of treaties. Whether Great Britain will yield a point as to the Clayton-Bulwer-treaty stipulations is for the future. It is urged, with just force too, that Great Britain has abrogated the treaty by her operations on the Mosquito coast and elsewhere. The matter has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence from time to time, and is still in an unsatisfactory condition."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* considers the treaty in full force, as Great Britain has not admitted its invalidity. It quotes a passage from Mr. Blaine's correspondence with the English Government, found in a letter of Mr. R. G. Ward in the Panama *Star and Herald*. This passage is as follows:

"As Great Britain insists by the might of her power that her enemies in war shall strike her Indian possessions only by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, so the Government of the United States will equally insist that the interior, more speedy, and safer route of the canal shall be reserved for ourselves, while our enemies, if we shall ever be so unfortunate as to have any, shall be remanded to the voyage around Cape Horn."

After Mr. Blaine wrote the above, France made a proposition for the neutralization of the canal for all nations. England rejected this as she could not use the canal in case she had a war on her hands. *The Journal of Commerce* takes the position that if the United States acquires control of territory through which the canal is constructed, other nations do not have the right to demand neutralization of the canal, and the journal says that the United States has accomplished this in a treaty with Nicaragua.

But *The Evening Post* declares the treaty with Nicaragua does not permit the United States to control the canal even tho the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were denounced. *The Post* says:

"Nicaragua has always insisted upon controlling it herself, subject to the specific grants of the charter. In what way we are to control it, or how we are to build it at all without the consent of Nicaragua, nobody has yet explained. Perhaps negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica have taken place since the present Administration came in which have not yet been made public."

ALASKA AS A COLONIAL WARNING.

DAVID STARR JORDAN, the president of Leland Stanford University, California, is a recognized authority on Alaska, having visited that part of our domain several years ago at the request of the Government to investigate the conditions of the seal industry. He also took occasion to observe the people of Alaska, their means and methods of living, and the effects of United States control of the territory. The results of his observation, as set forth in an article in *The Atlantic Monthly* (November), throw an interesting light on the past colonial methods of our Government and teach "certain lessons which may be useful in our future colonial experience."

When the United States bought Alaska from Russia, thirty-one years ago, Alaska had a native population of about 32,000. To-day, says President Jordan, "starvation is inevitable along the whole line of the southwestern coast. . . . Some time ago it was

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reported that at Port Etches the native population was already huddled together in the single cellar of an abandoned warehouse, and that other villages to the eastward were scarcely better housed." These "reconcentrados" are, according to the United States courts, American citizens.

President Jordan's description of the slaughter of seal, sea-otter, and salmon, which has been the ruin of Alaska, need not be quoted here. He asserts that the disastrous waste and confusion in that unhappy territory arise from four sources: "Lack of centralization of power and authority, lack of scientific knowledge, lack of personal and public interest, and the use of offices as political patronage." "She is only a colony," he says, "or rather a chain of little colonies; and a colony, to Americans as to Spaniards, has been in this case merely a means of revenue, a region to be exploited."

Alaska has suffered grievously from its lack of a political "pull":

"The most vital legislation in regard to Alaska may fail of passage, because no Congressman concerns himself in it. Alaska has no vote in any convention or election, no delegate to be placated, and can give no assistance in legislative log-rolling. In a large degree, our legislation at Washington is a scramble for the division of public funds among the different congressional districts. In this Alaska has no part."

The spoils system has not left even this desolate part of our country free from its touch:

"Finally, the demands of the spoils system have often sent unfit men to Alaska. The duties of these officials are delicate and difficult, requiring special knowledge as well as physical endurance. Considerable experience in the North, also, is necessary for success. When positions of this kind are given as rewards for partizan service, the men receiving them feel themselves underpaid. The political 'war-horse,' who has borne the brunt of the fray in some great convention, feels himself 'shelved' if sent to the North to hunt for salmon-traps, or to look after the interests of half-civilized people, most of whom can not speak a word of English. A few of these men have been utterly unworthy, intemperate, and immoral; and occasionally one, in his stay in Alaska, earns that 'perfect right to be hung' which John Brown assigned to the 'border ruffian.' On the other hand, a goodly number of these political appointees, in American fashion, have made the best of circumstances, and by dint of native sense and energy have made good their lack of special training. The extension of the classified civil service has raised the grade of these as of other governmental appointments. The principles of civil-service reform are in the highest degree vital in the management of colonies."

Laws exist for the regulation of salmon fishing, seal and otter hunting, for the exclusion of intoxicating liquors, and for the suppression of crime; but the Government has neglected to provide adequately for their enforcement. The salmon company, for example, must arrest and punish itself, or go unpunished, for there is no one else to do it. If a government inspector arrives, he is dependent on the company for food, shelter, and transportation; and if he wanted to destroy an illegal dam, he would have to borrow the company's boat for the purpose. "Whisky," says President Jordan, "is the greatest curse of the people of Alaska —American, Russian, and native." "In 1878, it is said, a schooner loaded with 'Florida water' came to the island of St. Lawrence, in Bering Sea, and the people exchanged all their valuables for drink. The result was that in the winter following the great majority died of drunkenness and starvation, and in certain villages not a person was left." Yet only one conviction for illegal sale of liquors has ever been obtained in Alaska, so far as President Jordan knows, "and it was understood that this was a test case for the purpose of determining the constitutionality of the law." All these evils, in President Jordan's view, are primarily due to neglect. He says:

"We try to throw the burden of self-government on people so situated that self-government is impossible. We impose on them statutes unfitted to their conditions, and then leave to them the enforcement. Above all, what is everybody's business is nobody's, and what happens in Alaska is generally nobody's business. No concentration of power, no adequate legislation, no sufficient appropriation—on these forms of neglect our failure chiefly rests."

Now for the lesson:

"If we have colonies, even one colony, there must be some sort of a colonial bureau, some concentrated power which shall have exact knowledge of its people, its needs, and its resources. The people must be protected, their needs met, and their resources husbanded. . . . . .

"But it may be argued that it will be a very costly thing to foster all Alaska's widely separated resources, and to give good government to every one of her scattered villages and posts. Furthermore, all this outlay is repaid only by the enrichment of private corporations, which, with the exception of the fur-seal lessees, pay no tribute to the Government. . . . . .

"But admitting all this, we should count the cost before accepting 'colonies.' It is too late to do so when they once have been annexed. If we can not afford to watch them, to care for them, to give them paternal rule when no other is possible, we do wrong to hoist our flag over them. Government by the people is the ideal to be reached in all our possessions, but there are races of men now living under our flag as yet incapable of receiving the town-meeting idea. A race of children must be treated as children, a race of brigands as brigands, and whatever authority controls either must have behind it the force of arms.

"Alaska has made individuals rich, tho the Government has yet to get its money back. But whether colonies pay or not, it is essential to the integrity of the United States itself that our control over them should not be a source of corruption and waste. It may be that the final loss of her colonies, mismanaged for two centuries, will mark the civil and moral awakening of Spain. Let us hope that the same event will not mark a civil and moral lapse in the nation which receives Spain's bankrupt assets."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IN the Cuban election, if an American meal ticket was put up it would sweep the island.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

THE TROUBLE WITH FRANCE.—"What ails France?" asks a contemporary.

Frenchmen.—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville.*

SATISFIED.—"What are the newsboys yelling?"

"All about something new that Dewey did."

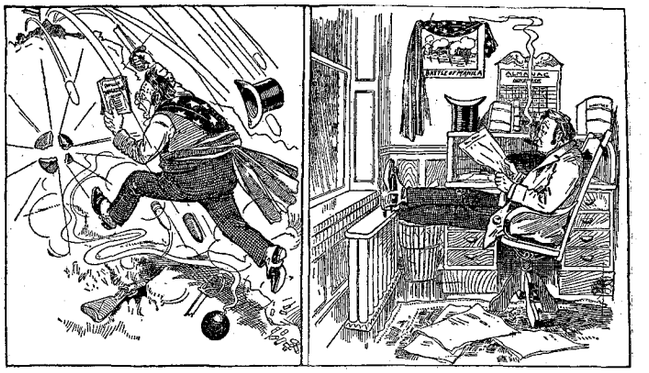
"What is it?"

"Blessed if I know. But whatever it is it's all right.'"—*The Plaindealer, Cleavland.*

IN order to further discredit the McKinley Administration and bring reproach upon the management of the war, Colonel Bryan has conceived the subtle villainy of contracting fever in camp at Savannah.—*The News, Detroit.*

ASKING TOO MUCH.—"And to whom do the Philippines belong?" asked the teacher when the geography class had reached the subject of the Pacific islands.

"Dewey!" shouted the whole class in unison.—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*



ONE TYPE OF PATRIOT.

When he reads of San Juan he imagines himself glorying in the storm of shot and shell.

But on election day he guesses it looks rather stormy, and he doesn't bother about going to the polls.

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

FUNCTION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STAGE.

THE theory that the theater gratifies men's ferocious and savage instincts, defended by M. Emile Faguet in his essay on the nature of dramatic emotions (LITERARY DIGEST, September 3), suggests the question whether the influence of the stage on human life and conduct is not thoroughly vicious and demoralizing on that account. The same critic puts this question, and answers it in an introduction to a volume of essays entitled "Drame Ancien, Drame Moderne." Without withdrawing his iconoclastic observations regarding the source of our pleasure in comedy and tragedy, he nevertheless concludes that the stage is a wholesome, useful, and elevating agency in social life. He would not abolish it, and he does not think that the progress of humanitarian ideas and sentiments will ever cause its decadence. There is an apparent paradox here, but M. Faguet explains it:

"To the malicious pleasure which comedy gives, to the sad pleasure tragedy yields, is added or joined the pleasure of reflection over the misfortunes of humanity—the pleasure of seeing them not as *res furenda oculis*, but as matter for thought and meditation; and here we have a new point of view. The gratification we derive from the theater is first of all of evil origin; but there is, in addition, the taste for truth in it, and, furthermore, the taste for considering human affairs in a serious manner.

"There is the taste for truth. Schopenhauer has contended all his life that there is nothing real in the world except suffering, for the sufficient reason that suffering is incontestably real, while pleasure is merely the satisfaction of want, and want is another term for suffering; hence pleasure is negative and suffering alone positive. There is much truth in this notion. After all, it only leaves out of consideration the esthetic pleasures, which are not the satisfaction of a want, which are not born of suffering, and are therefore pure and positive pleasures. As for all other gratifications, Schopenhauer's theory applies to them perfectly. . . . .

"Men feel that suffering is very real, whereas everything else is either illusion or the satisfaction of want—that is, a brief respite from suffering. Hence in the domain of art, while they do not repel the portraiture of happiness, because they know that in a relative sense it exists, they insist that it shall be incidental. They will read Lamartine's 'Chant d'amour' not without pleasure; they will enjoy an idyllic love-picture on the stage; but they object to excess. It seems to them false, or not true enough. . .

"Men love truth in art, and that is why they love sad art. They love in art reality presented with force, the most ideal art being nothing else than a certain reality presented with all the force of a puissant genius. For this reason, men seeking as they do in the theater the presentation of life, an optimist drama would appear to them a lie or a puerility. They very gladly accept the sympathetic or generous drama, but not the optimist drama, not the drama which represents humanity as happy, because such drama is not true. All the publics in the world are very responsive to the 'pathos of admiration.' To admire a hero, a fine example of humanity, always gives a lively satisfaction to readers of novels or theater-goers. There is nothing false in this. Man knows that there are good instincts. He knows that he is capable of courage and magnanimity."

Moreover, proceeds M. Faguet, it is only the sad drama which induces reflection. Happiness does not require to be described or explained or depicted; it furnishes no material to writer or dramatist. Happiness is the object and end of all efforts, no doubt, but there is no profit in depicting the goal. M. Faguet says:

"It is not the goal which it is essential to picture, but the route which leads to it, the obstacles which one encounters. Our passions, our errors, our hallucinations, and vices are for tragedy, our follies, our blunders, and our foibles are for comedy, for this is what interests us, this is what affords food for thought, and therefore it is this which is the subject-matter of literature and the theater.

"One does not think any the less because one goes to the theater for amusement. We do go for amusement alone, undoubtedly; but it is a strange mistake to believe that on entering the theater one leaves behind the being which thinks in us, reflects, and is anxious and engrossed with the great problems of humanity, and installs in the theater chair only the being which is amused. It is our whole being that we bring with us, and without our knowing or willing it, it is this whole being that the dramatist has undertaken to entertain. He will not succeed unless he appeals to this entire personality. Much as we may be diverted by the pleasantries, much as we may be moved by the sentimentalities of a play, we shall not be fully captured unless we are made to feel in our innermost being that there is something really serious at the bottom of this little story.

"Thus, having nothing here below that is more important than that which separates us from happiness; having nothing more real and important than sorrow; having nothing which causes more profound reflection than the sight of the things which prevent our happiness and cause our misery—what is there astonishing in the fact that the whole theater is constituted on one side by the depiction of our follies, and on the other by the representation of our misfortunes; and that it is altogether very sad, even when cheerful on the surface, nay most sad when most desirous of being cheerful? In one word, the stage is sad every time it is not shallow, for the good reason given by Mme. de Staël in her remark: 'Have you never been at the bottom of everything, that is, where pain is?'

"A little ferocity or malignity; a little love of the truth; an invincible preoccupation with serious things, invincible even when one tries to conquer it—these are the elements which the spectator brings to the theater and which force the stage to be almost invariably (except for brief flashes) the picture of human misery. The theater must be that to be solid; it must be that to be durable; it must be that to be something at all."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KIPLING'S "TRUCE OF THE BEAR."

THE latest poem by the "laureate of greater Britain" is interpreted with one consent as a warning against the Czar and his peace proposal. Matun, the blind and mutilated beggar, tells the story of his mutilation by "the bear that looks like a man." He had brought the bear to bay and had it at his mercy, when:

> Horrible, hairy, human, with paws like hands in prayer,
> Making his supplication, rose Adam-zad the bear!
> I looked at the swaying shoulders, at the paunch's swag and swing,
> And my heart was touched with pity for the monstrous, pleading thing.
>
> Touched with pity and wonder, I did not fire then—
> I have looked no more on women—I have walked no more with men.
> Nearer he tottered and nearer, with paws like hands that pray—
> From brow to jaw the steel-shod paw, it ripped my face away!

The warning of the poem (which was printed in *Literature*) is, that "there is no truce with Adam-zad, the bear that looks like a man."

The Evening Post (New York) contrasts the poem with the famous "Recessional," and calls the later poem Kipling's "Retrocessional." It says:

"Not even the most cynical have ventured to question the personal sincerity of Nicholas. It seems to us a great misfortune that Mr. Kipling should appear to. Tennyson, no doubt, meant the Czar of his time by the 'giant liar' of 'Maud.' He plainly called him 'that o'ergrown barbarian in the East' in his sonnet on 'Poland.' But that was when the Czar frankly stood for serfdom and aggression. Who can doubt that Tennyson would have hailed the 'Czar Disarmer' as one fulfilling his own vision of the time when the war-drum would throb no longer? He would never have made the mistake of supposing that a poet should chill, instead of warming with added glow, the most humane instincts and aspirations of the race. Politicians may sneer; statesmen may be compelled to distrust motives; but the poet who sneers and is suspicious is lost."

The Washington *Post* takes up the cudgels in Kipling's behalf,

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declaring that if he is not in tune with the higher cosmopolitanism, he is in tune with the spirit of the times, and is "a true child of the present age." It continues:

"Kipling in his poem has drawn a picture of Russia which will agree with the notions of a majority of Britons concerning that people. There may be much prejudice—and there certainly is no charity—in his judgment; but we are all more or less either Russophobists, Anglophobists, Gallophobists, or some other sort of phobists. The nations are arrayed against one another in interests and in feeling. These admissions may be saddening, but they are the truth."

The church papers are not pleased with the poem. The Nashville *Christian Advocate* thinks it is "tremendously virile," but is as far from the "Recessional" in spirit as pole is from pole. *The Interior* says:

"The invective is biting and the ridicule terrible. Now, tho it is not doubted that the Czar's appeal for peace was sincere, neither is it unknown that Russia most needs peace that she may assimilate her 'stolen meals.' The incident was 'fifty years ago'—which nearly synchronizes with the Crimean War—1854. England, however, could not be charged with undue magnanimity at the close of that conflict. Kipling's poem this time is not for the good. Its effect is to fill the tongues of the nations with contumely and their hearts with hatred for Russia. It neutralizes the peace circular."

A writer in the London *Literary World* makes retort to Kipling in rime:

We have heard your warning, Laureate, but we crave a word beyond:
In the book of lore prophetic, which we know you well have conned,
Is it written who shall conquer when the fighting has begun?
And, should we pause to strengthen, are we sure to be undone?

If the men who man the lifeboat were to pause and count the cost,
Would they always carry succor to the sailors tempest-tost?
Should the firemen think of failure and the fickleness of walls,
Or gird them for a rescue ere the gutted building falls?

Must friends of Peace forever skulk and hide from mortal fear,
While the burdens on the nations grow that make a nation's bier?
No, Laureate of the Barracks, while we hail you as a bard,
The "moral" of your fable shall not put us off our guard.

GREATEST ENGLISH POEM OF THIS CENTURY.

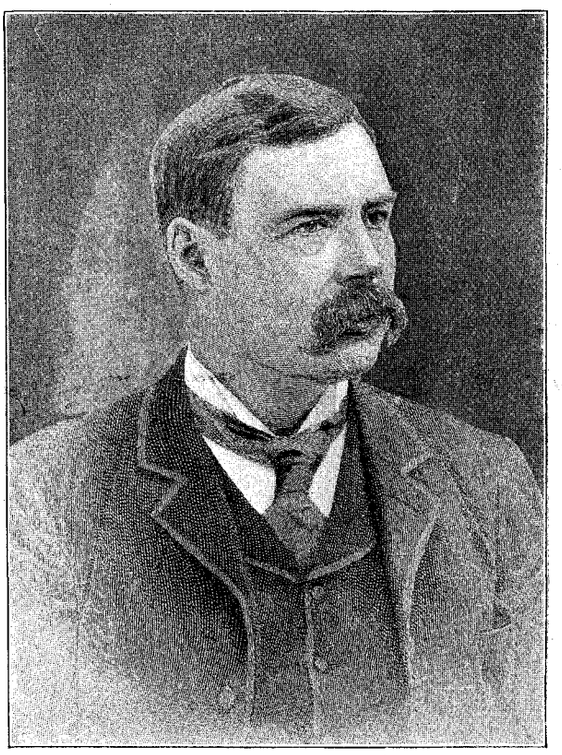
NOT Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," not Browning's "The Ring and the Book," not Shelley's "Prometheus Bound," but Byron's "Don Juan," is, in the opinion of Prof. W. P. Trent, the greatest sustained masterpiece achieved in nineteenth-century England. Byron is not one of the half-dozen poets of all time—Homer, Vergil, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, and Goethe; but no other poet ranks so near them. And this, Professor Trent assures us, is the general verdict of the critics, tho they have not attached sufficient importance to "Don Juan" as a basis for this verdict. Professor Trent says (*The Forum*, October):

"The great poets, 'not of an age, but for all time,' have all left masterpieces in which their genius has taken a long and sustained flight—masterpieces each in its way unapproachable. Has Byron left any such? He has, in 'Don Juan,' and its pendants, 'Beppo' and 'The Vision of Judgment.' These great poems are, to be sure, vastly inferior to 'The Divine Comedy,' 'Othello,' and 'Paradise Lost'; but 'Don Juan,' at least, is akin to them in being a work of sustained poetic imagination, perfect of its sort, unapproachable, and perennially fresh. It voices its author and his age; it is *sui generis*, the greatest of humorous epics, couched in a style that could not be changed except for the worse, and unique in its combination of wit, humor, and satire with a genuine and rich vein of romantic and descriptive poetry. It is, in my opinion, the single sustained work of poetic imagination produced in nineteenth-century England that keeps a level flight, the only one written in a style and verse-form as absolutely appropriated by its author as English blank verse is by Milton, the Latin hexameter by Vergil, and the Romantic Alexandrine by Victor Hugo. I will go further and say that, to me at least, it is the single long poem in English since 'Paradise Lost' that grows fresher with each reading and that gives me the sense of being in the presence of a spirit of almost boundless capacity. If this spirit does not soar into the heaven of heavens, it at least never falls to earth (save from the point of view of morals), but preserves a strong and middle flight."

Matthew Arnold ranked Wordsworth above Byron; but where, asks Professor Trent, is Wordsworth's sustained masterpiece? Neither Keats nor Coleridge, neither Shelley nor Tennyson, has given us anything equal in sustained imaginative power to "Don Juan." It is true that Byron in writing it gave himself a loose rein, and took delight in shocking his countrymen, who had treated him with severe injustice; but he is too great a poet to repel us with his blemishes, and an age that reads without abhorrence certain chapters in "The Manxman," "Jude the Obscure," and "Evelyn Innes" can not with consistency put "Don Juan" beyond the pale.

HAROLD FREDERIC AND HIS "UNFULFILLED RENOWN."

IT is not often that an American comes in for such a glowing tribute in the columns of *The Saturday Review* (London) as that given to the late Harold Frederic, in the issue of October 22, by Mr. Frank Harris, the editor. Frederic is spoken of as one of the most fascinating personalities of his time, as a greater



Faithfully Yours
Harold Frederic

man than the late Lord Randolph Churchill; but, like Churchill, he was "an inheritor of unfulfilled renown." Neither did anything worthy of his talents, neither left any adequate proof of his capacity in achievement. Mr. Harris's tribute, with all its warmth of praise, carries throughout this note of sad regret.

Harold Frederic was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1856, of a New England mother and of an "ineffectual, lovable father," "probably more than half Irish." He was rudely brought up; was taken

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from school at twelve to sell milk and do chores; was put in a photographer's studio at fifteen; worked his way into journalism when "a long-legged gawky lad" "full of unripe political enthusiasms and half-baked beliefs in regenerated men and a possible millennium." From Utica he went to Albany; from Albany, in two years, to New York, to take a post on *The Times*. In 1884 he went to England as London correspondent of *The Times*, his principal reason for desiring the change being his passionate belief in Irish home-rule—"almost the last of his boyhood's faiths."

His first novel, "Seth's Brother's Wife," appeared in 1887, and was followed by six others before he achieved a popular success in "Illumination," or, as it is entitled on this side, "The Damnation of Theron Ware." This month sees the publication in London of his "Gloria Mundi," and the manuscript of "The Market-Place" is now in the hands of New York publishers.

We quote now at some length from Mr. Harris:

"By these books Harold Frederic will ultimately be judged, and his place in English literature determined. And the pity of it is that among them there is not a single book worthy of the man, or even eminently characteristic of his wide humanity and exquisite humor. I do not mean to say that they are not good stories of workmanlike construction, and adorned with rare bits of character-drawing. On the contrary, they are all this and something more; they show a distinct development in artistry and interest. Let me take his last book, 'Illumination,' and write of it as I remember it from a reading that is now some two years old. 'Illumination' began like a great book; the first hundred pages carried the reader away on a broad full tide of such narration as adorns 'Rhoda Fleming,' and is not to be found in any other English novel. At first I thought the book a classic, and exulted accordingly; then I found that the interest slackened and changed; finally a red-haired Irish girl that was meant to be a new sort of Lady Bountiful drew all hearts to her and tore the book to pieces by draining all the other characters of interest in a way that was not to be foreseen. When I put this opinion before Frederic I thought too highly of him to attempt to sugar the pill. He nodded his head. 'It may be so,' he said; 'you see I've been working for two years on the book; could only take it up in the intervals of my journalism, and so my interests had changed and the latter part had to be patched to the first.' The journalism to Frederic was daily bread for himself and those dear to him; the art had to be attempted by the weary artisan. That is the explanation, it seems to me, of his comparative failure. Comparatively I say deliberately, for no other English novelist in our time save Meredith has written a hundred pages equal to the first hundred in 'Illumination.'

"It means a good deal to gain such a place as this when a man is only just forty. After all, what Lord Randolph had to do was to beat the two hundred and fifty or three hundred members on his own side in politics; this he did and did easily, but that field is not an open one. It needs wealth to enter it, and consequently the competition is not nearly so severe as it would be were the barriers thrown down; besides, he was a duke's son, and had a long start. But Harold Frederic got as quickly to the front rank in an arena where all may enter and where the prize is that immortal reputation which tempts the noblest to exertion. It was a great achievement. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that whereas Lord Randolph had only to beat his contemporaries, the Stafford Northcotes and Lord Crosses of the time, Frederic had perpetually to stand comparison with the greatest of all the past. Unconsciously one asked, Was 'the Copperhead' as fine as 'Balfour of Burleigh'? Was 'Illumination' of such broad human interest as 'Tom Jones'?

"Judged by this standard Frederic, I am afraid, will be found to have failed. But I want to enter a protest against judging in this way a man who worked under the hampering condition of having given hostages to fortune while still young and poor. Frederic was a sort of modern Greatheart who was so much occupied in helping others that he never won a place in the kingdom for himself. Think of it: there is not in one of his books a vestige of that divine humor that used to set the table on a roar. Every one who was present will remember the dinner he gave to Sir Alfred Milner on the eve of Milner's departure to the Cape; every one, too, who heard it, will remember Frederic's astonishing speech. Was there ever such an after-dinner speech as that! . . . It was a notable company; Milner, and Birrell, and Dilke, and Wyndham were the stars of it, but Frederic outshone them all with beautiful supernal radiance. And now he lies there dead—almost the youngest of them; and one must draw a line and cast up the unfinished account.

"Let me not for grief forget the chief sum to his credit. 'The noble nature,' says Strauss somewhere, must enjoy a kind of immortality through all those who have derived spiritual benefit from it.' Now, virtue came from contact with Frederic, the virtue of a broad, tolerant humanity, and of a richly humorous nature. No one who knew him is ever likely to forget him, and on all, I should imagine, his influence was vivifying, liberating, health-giving. That sort of immortality promised by Strauss will certainly fall to him, and what other immortality is within the reach of man? A few centuries and Homer will be forgotten; a few centuries more and Shakespeare, too, will become the prey of oblivion. Language alters as quickly as the climate or coast-line, and, however we brazen it out,

> Our noisy years
> Are but as moments in the Being
> Of the Eternal silence.

"One thing may be said of Harold Frederic with absolute assurance. He came to England as a foreigner and in a few years he was one of us—one of those, indeed, who steered us, a friend of man and a lover. In no country of this earth could he have long been an alien, and that may now be said of his spirit. In no part of this universe could it feel lonely or unbefriended; it was in harmony with all that flowers and gives perfume in life."

THE REAL CYRANO.

WHAT is the difference between the real Cyrano de Bergerac and Rostand's creation? Cyrano's own writings and the account his friend Le Bret gives of him lead one, says Marguerite Barton in the New York *Home Journal*, to think at first sight that Rostand has made the character too grotesque, by increasing the antitheses in it; but further thought shows us that these changes are only for dramatic contrast. We quote:

"In the first place, the real Cyrano was not grotesquely ugly in personal appearance. He had a large nose, it is true, about which he used to jest; in his 'Voyages dans la Lune' he says that, to preserve the intellectual quality of the race, the inhabitants of the moon kill all small-nosed infants at birth. But Le Bret denies the charge that the comments of others upon his nose caused duels. In fact, this friend says that Cyrano, tho in such demand as a second that he often had dueling engagements for every day in the year, never fought a duel for a quarrel of his own. Rostand has increased his hero's ugliness and irritability to suit the plot; Cyrano must believe his love quite hopeless, and he must have to exert self-control toward his rival. Besides, the accounts of his readiness to fight come from other characters, for whom prudence was naturally safer.

"The real Cyrano did issue audacious orders in regard to the actions of such people as the actor Montfleury. It is stated with sobriety that he did fight single-handed against one hundred men near the Porte de Nesle. He was so independent, in an age of patronage, that only once, and then at the urgent pleading of friends, did he put himself for a short time under a nobleman's protection. He was eager to write poetry even under the fire of the enemy, and, later in life, he gave himself up entirely to literature. These points are alike in the play and in the history. There was also a Mme. de Neuvillette, whose influence over the real Cyrano was very great; she it was who induced him at last to give up his wild fighting life. It is of course easy to construct from this a story of Cyrano's love for her, but the construction of such a story of love, hopeless tho requited, was reserved for the nineteenth-century playwright.

"This hopelessness, not the course of the love itself, is, after all, what interests us most. And this is not of Rostand's invention, for the whole life of the real Cyrano is pathetically hopeless. As a mere schoolboy, he protested against the intellectual slavishness of his masters. As a student in Paris, a companion of Molière, he railed at Aristotle and formal logic, and upheld

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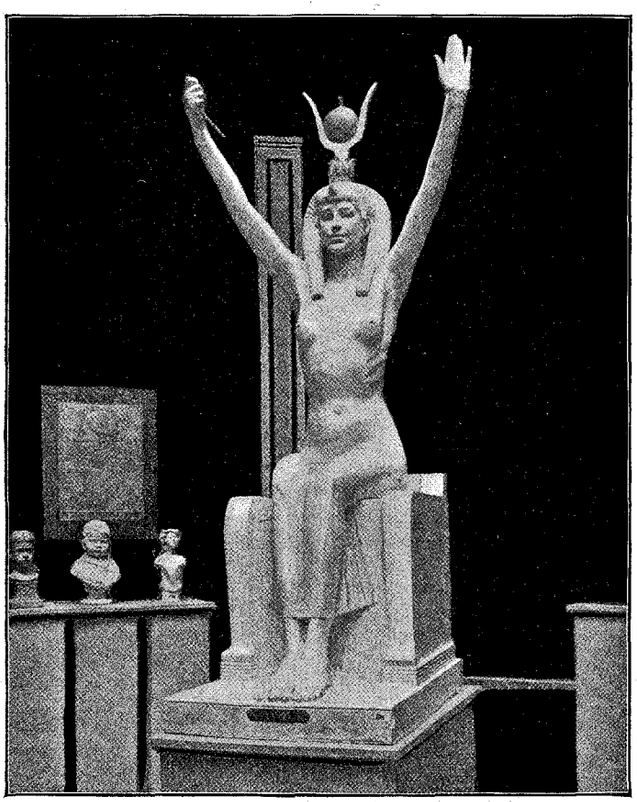
Descartes. An intrepid fighter, he failed of military promotion because of his independence of patrons. Because of some speeches put into the mouth of Sejanus in his tragedy, 'Le Mort d'Agrippine,' he was hissed for an atheist by the people, at the same time when he was under Mme. de Neuvillette's influence, repenting sorely of his youthful wildness. From his comedy, 'Le Pedant Joué,' the first prose comedy in French literature, Molière took two whole scenes for 'Les Fourberies de Scapin.' It is interesting to reflect that, if Molière had died in the same year as Cyrano (they were both born in 1620), we should know Bergerac as the greater of the two; perhaps M. Rostand might have written us a play on the son of a court tailor who gave up the business for the sake of his dramatic ambition. Bergerac's other work, 'Les Voyages dans la Lune et dans le Soleil,' from which Rostand has taken the six methods of reaching the moon (in that perilously grotesque scene where Cyrano fools De Guiche), is obviously satirical; it gives an interesting account of the life of his times in a ph losophical vein, half contemptuous jesting, half stinging satire. It is, like the comedy, greater in that it influenced something else—'Gulliver's Travels.' The whole pathos of the life is summed up in a phrase which Bergerac himself used in a letter to Le Bret, disclaiming the latter's assertion that Cyrano was the greatest man in the world, 'Je suis le second de tout le monde.'"

A YOUNG AND SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN SCULPTOR.

ONE of the two American statues placed in the rotunda of the Palace of Fine Arts at the World's Fair in Chicago was that of "Intellect Dominating Brute Force." It received the highest medal awarded at the exhibition, as also did the statue



EGYPT AWAKENING.
Owned in Paris.

of "Dickens and Little Nell," by the same artist. Mr. Frank Edwin Elwell, the sculptor, is just forty years of age, having been born in Concord, Mass., in 1858. Louisa M. Alcott was his foster-mother, and Daniel Chester French was his first instructor in sculpture. He studied later, of course, in Europe, and in Ghent, Belgium, conceived the "Aqua Viva" now on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. His "Dickens and Little Nell" is on exhibition in the art-rooms of the Fairmount Park Association, Philadelphia. No figure in American sculpture, says Mrs. Emmeline G. Crommelin (writing in *The Overland Monthly*, October), has evoked more genuine admiration than that bestowed upon this work.

Of another work of Mr. Elwell's, Mrs. Crommelin writes as follows:

"Some ten years ago Mr. Elwell became interested in the Egyptian school of sculpture, partly from the fact that, some of the American artists having drifted toward the Renaissance, he saw the necessity of returning again to the simple, strong ideas which were the life and soul of the earlier school. While the art founded on the Renaissance is interesting and beautiful, many critics believe that it can never have that grand spiritual character found in the Egyptian and Greek sculpture.

"The statue of 'Egypt Awakening' is the result of five attempts to model the same thing. The work has covered a period of almost as many years. What seemed so simple to accomplish was in reality most subtle and difficult—to reach in any high degree the spiritual and intellectual character of the Egyptian work. Mr. Elwell made this statue in Paris, and it was exhibited at the Salon of 1896, and was favorably placed. It was bought out of the Salon by a distinguished Frenchman, M. Gabriel Goupillat, who now has the statue in his beautiful home in the Avenue d'Iena. A plaster copy of this statue was exhibited at the Art Club in Philadelphia, where it was given the gold medal. This was the second gold medal given by this club to the artist, the first having been awarded for 'Little Nell,' of the Dickens group. It was also given the place of honor at the Art Club exhibition, Boston, and it was a conspicuous and attractive feature at the Sculpture Society exhibition in New York this year.

"The symbolism of the statue may, perhaps, call for some interpretation. It will be noticed that below the knees the legs are not formed, but are in a solid block, as if dead. They represent Egyptian art—the dead past. From the knees to the waist is symbolized the merging of Egyptian to Grecian art, showing beauty of form. As the artist proceeds toward the head he adopts modern realism, under which Egypt feels the thrill of life growing and strengthening until she opens wide her eyes to the full light of day. Then she offers the lotus-flower to the world, but commands sincerity and truth from those who take it.

"There is an incident connected with the making of 'Egypt Awakening' which, perhaps, more than any other, reveals the sculptor's mental poise, courage, and strength. After years of toil and persistent endeavor the statue was completed, and the artist rested and gazed upon the work he had accomplished. Suddenly, from some unknown cause, the statue fell to the floor, breaking into a thousand pieces. The man that had been assisting the artist burst into tears as he beheld the fragments; while Mr. Elwell, startled from his reverie, exclaimed: 'Don't feel badly, John, we shall now have a good statue!'"

Mr. Elwell has been ten years at work on a statue called "The New Life," on which he is still at work. On the other hand, his bronze portrait of Edwin Booth—a personal friend of Mr. Elwell's—was produced by him in four hours. The equestrian statue of General Hancock on the battle-field of Gettysburg was made without any small model, Mr. Elwell believing that a small sketch or model does not convey the character of the larger work. Many of the unsuccessful monuments in America were selected by a committee from small sketches, and even a beginner in sculpture can make a clever sketch.

Mr. Crommelin quotes an extract from a lecture by Mr. Elwell on "Fundamentals in Art," as follows:

"Except one come in all simplicity to the source or center of all life, how can one be an artist? The Rameses, the Ptolemies, Homer, Cicero, Shakespeare, and Emerson are notable illustrations of individuality, yet between the first and last a period of five thousand years of physical time has elapsed. The fundamental laws were known to the seers of Egypt as well as to Emerson. The profoundness of his mind was no greater than that of his brothers of that ancient period. Could we lift the veil of their minds we might see nothing but a beautiful transparent

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soul, through which flowed such a flood of pure light that no mortal eyes could gaze upon. How sick and unreal would many of us feel in the presence of that profound simplicity of character! The learning acquired by the five senses would hang heavy about the neck, and we would sink out of sight in the mire of our own conceit. Yet with one simple, strong effort of the spirit, we could throw off the dead weight of self, look toward the light, and rise into a world of reality, join hands with Homer and Emerson, and begin the real work of our mission here. Even the undeveloped mind can grasp these great laws of art, and the strongest can not do without them. They are the tools of a profession that has touched the hearts of men, lifting them at times from the things of earth, breathing into many new life by fanning into flame that slumbering Individuality, which is God. Have we an intense desire to be artists, then we must search our own souls, for what we are in soul we are in fact."

Mr. Crosby's "War Echoes."—One is rather startled to see such a title as "War Echoes" on a pamphlet by Ernest Howard Crosby, an American disciple of Tolstoï in the latter's advocacy of non-resistance. But one glance at Mr. Crosby's Whitman-like stanzas shows that his muse is true to his convictions, and is assailing war, not lauding it. One stanza on "Russia and America, August 29, 1898"—the date of the Czar's peace manifesto—may be read as an antidote to Kipling's "Truce of the Bear":

O Daughter of the West, thine hour of shame is upon thee!
When thou didst hear from afar the word divine, thou wast busied in things of war.
Thy thoughts were of loftier battlements, of swelling battalions, of deadlier flotillas, of greater preparation for slaughter.
Thou hast sown the wind. Wilt thou escape the whirlwind?
Thou hast planted dragon's teeth. Wilt thou save thyself from the harvest of armed men, ready to impoverish and lord it over thee?
Daughter of Liberty, fallen tho thou be, give ear to the voice of Tyranny's transfigured daughter.
God bless Russia and the Czar!

The finest thing in the pamphlet is

MY WAR.

I am a soldier too, and I have the battle of battles on my hands.
You little warriors who, while fighting each other, are yet at heart agreed and see the same false life with the same distorted eyes,
I have to make war upon all of you combined, and upon the infernal War Spirit which inspires you in the bargain.
I set my courage against your courage.
It is fine not to flinch under fire.
It is also fine to tell an unwelcome truth to a mob and to call you the mad lot of murderers that you are.
It is war between us to the knife, and I will not tell you how well I love you until you are shamed into unconditional surrender.
Then I will show you my commission, and you will see that it is signed by a Commander-in-chief who may wait long for victory but never waits in vain.

NOTES.

JULES VERNE, now seventy years old, has written books that exceed in number, by six, the number of years he has lived. Perhaps Miss Braddon, among English writers, with fifty-five novels to her name in thirty-seven years, approaches this record.

THERE will be a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Pushkin, on June 6, 1899. Alexander Sergeyevitch Pushkin, the Russian poet, like Dumas, had negro blood in his veins, his great-grandmother having been a negro slave in the days of Peter the Great.

THE committee in charge of the proposed monument to Eugene Field offer a book of his poems to every one who contributes a dollar or more to the monument fund. Thirty-two famous illustrators have freely given their talents to add to the attractiveness of the volume. The cash contributions are divided equally between the poet's family and the fund for building the monument. The committee may be addressed 180 Monroe Street, Chicago.

FRITZ THANLON, the celebrated Norwegian painter, who is now in this country at the invitation of Andrew Carnegie to act as one of the foreign judges on the committee which will distribute prizes in the annual artistic competition to be held by the Pittsburg Library, says that the Metropolitan art-gallery in this city "is inferior to none of the great galleries in Europe. I found there examples of the best work of almost all the great masters. The arrangement of the galleries is admirable, and compares well with the National Gallery in London, the arrangement of which I consider the finest in the world. Central Park I found wonderfully beautiful, but I am sorry to say I noticed some specimens of statuary that it is impossible to admire. I was greatly impressed by the beauty of the harbor as we came in, and would like to make studies of it before I go home."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

TESLA'S NEW INVENTION FOR TRANSMITTING POWER ELECTRICALLY THROUGH THE AIR.

NIKOLA TESLA has taken out a patent for a method by which he proposes to transmit enormous electrical power through the upper regions of the atmosphere to great distances, even thousands of miles, without wires. *The Electrical Review* (October 26) gives abstracts from the inventor's own descriptions. It has been well known heretofore, we are told, that if the air enclosed in a vessel be rarefied, its insulating properties are impaired to such an extent that it becomes what may be considered as a true conductor of electricity, altho one of admittedly high resistance. It has also been known that certain transverse electrical waves or radiations may be transmitted through the atmosphere, and that these have been found capable of affecting certain delicate receiving-instruments at a limited distance from the source of the electrical disturbance. Tesla's new invention comprises a novel method for the transmission of electrical energy without the employment of metallic line conductors, and is primarily designed for use in cases where large amounts of electrical energy are to be transmitted to considerable distances. The results arrived at are of such character and magnitude as to render indispensable the employment of means essentially different from those before used or investigated. We quote from the abstract of Tesla's description:

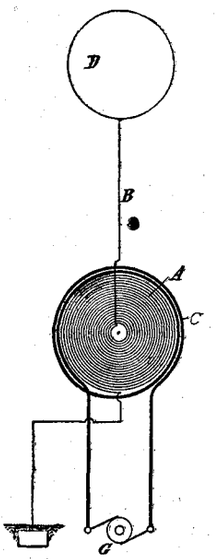

FIG. 1.

"To be more explicit, the transmission of electrical energy, which forms a part of my present invention, demands for the attainment of practically useful results the production and conversion of excessively high electrical pressures. Heretofore, it has been possible, by means of the apparatus at command, to produce only moderate electrical pressures, and even these not without some risks and difficulties; but I have devised means whereby I am enabled to generate with safety and ease electrical pressures measured by hundreds of thousands, and even millions of volts, and in pursuing investigations with such apparatus, I have discovered certain highly important and useful facts which render practicable the method of transmission of electrical energy hereinafter described.

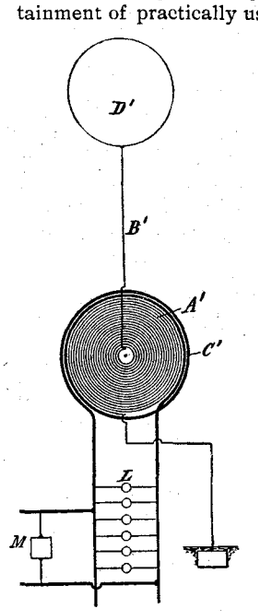

FIG. 2.

"Among these, and bearing directly upon the invention, are the following: First, that with electrical pressures of the magnitude and character which I have made it possible to produce, the ordinary atmosphere becomes, in a measure, capable of serving as a true conductor for the transmission of the current. Second, that the conductivity of the air increases so materially with the increase of electrical pressure and degree of rarefaction that it becomes possible to transmit through even moderately rarefied strata of the atmosphere electrical energy up to practically any amount and to any distance.

"The system of transmission comprised in my present invention and which, as above stated, was rendered possible only by

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the production of apparatus of a character radically new and different from any before known, and which is based upon discoveries made in the investigation of the results produced thereby, consists then in producing at a given point a very high electrical pressure, conducting the current caused thereby to earth and to a terminal at an elevation at which the atmosphere serves as a conductor therefor, and collecting the current by a second elevated terminal at a distance from the first.

"In order to attain this result it is necessary to employ an apparatus capable of generating electrical pressures vastly in excess of any heretofore used, and to lead the current to earth and to a terminal maintained at an elevation where the rarefied atmosphere is capable of conducting freely the particular current produced; then, at a distant point, where the energy is to be utilized, to maintain a terminal at or about the same elevation to receive the current and to convey it to earth through suitable means for transforming and utilizing it."

The apparatus for generating these very high-tension currents is a modification of what is now known as a "step-up" transformer, by which one alternating electric current is made to produce another of a higher voltage. In Tesla's transformer the second current is generated in a very long, fine, spirally-wound wire, while the generating current flows in a short, thick wire wound about it. The length of the long coil is one quarter that of the electrical wave generated in the circuit. In such a coil, the inventor asserts, currents of hitherto unknown potentials can be safely generated; but it is not necessary to push the coil to its limits of performance, for with such high tension the upper atmosphere becomes as good a conductor as an ordinary copper wire. The upper terminals, of course, need not be stationary; both, for instance, might be carried on balloons or be connected with ships. To quote again:

"As to the elevation of the terminals, it is obvious that this is a matter which will be determined not only by the condition of the atmosphere, but also by the character of the surrounding country.

"Thus, if there be high mountains in the vicinity the terminals should be at a greater height, and, generally, they should always be at an altitude much greater than that of the highest objects near them in order to reduce the loss by leakage. Since, by the means described, practically any potential that is desired may be produced, the currents through the air strata may be very small, thus reducing the loss in the air.

"It will be observed that the phenomenon here involved in the transmission of electrical energy is one of true conduction, and is not to be confounded with the phenomena of induction or of electrical radiation which have heretofore been observed and experimented with, and which, from their very nature and mode of propagation, would render practically impossible the transmission of any considerable amount of energy to such distances as would be of practical importance."

Commenting on Tesla's invention, *The Electrical Review* says editorially:

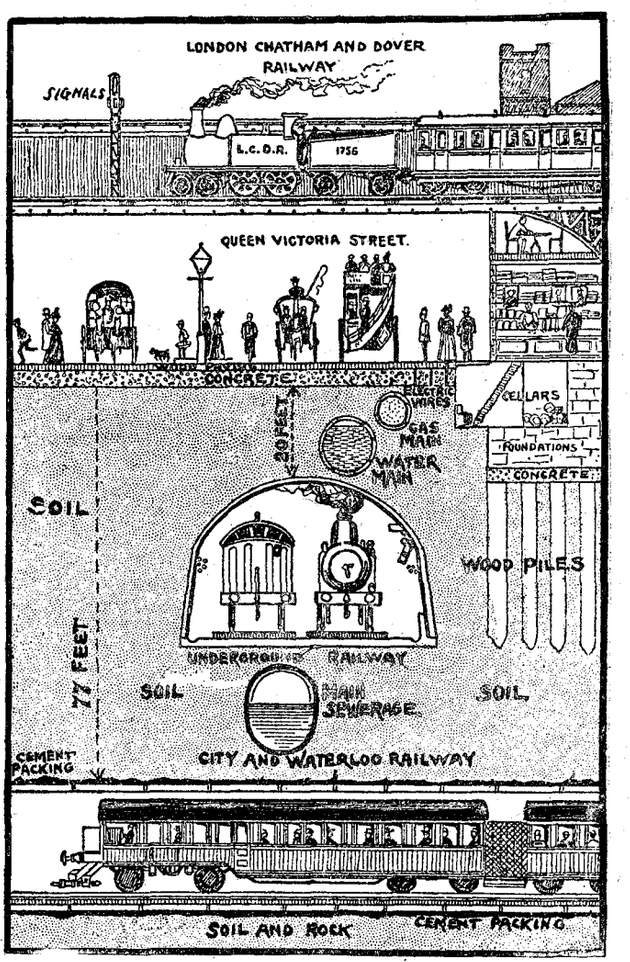
"If successful on a large scale [it] will prove of astounding consequences, for it will open up unlimited resources of practically costless power. Tesla now proposes to transmit, without the use of any wires, through the natural media—the earth and the air—great amounts of power to distances of thousands of miles. This will appear a dream—a tale from the Arabian Nights. But the extraordinary discoveries Tesla has made during a number of years of incessant labor, which are authoritatively described and illustrated in our present issue, make it evident that his work in this field has passed the stage of mere laboratory experiment, and is ready for a practical test on an industrial scale. The success of his efforts means that power from such sources as Niagara will become available in any part of the world regardless of distance."

Mosquitos and Malaria Once More.—The earlier researches of Surgeon Ross, of the British army, showing that the malaria parasite infests the mosquito and may be transferred to human beings by the agency of that insect, were described some time ago in these columns. His investigations have recently been extended with the following results, as stated in *Nature* (September 29): "Recent researches by Surgeon-Major Ronald Ross have shown that the mosquito may be the host of parasites of the type of that which causes human malaria. Ross has distinctly proved that malaria can be acquired by the bite of a mosquito, and the results of his observations have a direct bearing on the propagation of the disease in man. Dr. P. Manson describes the investigations in a paper in *The British Medical Journal*, and sums them up as follows: The observations tend to the conclusion that the malaria parasite is for the most part a parasite of insects; that it is only an accidental and occasional visitor to man; that not all mosquitos are capable of subserving it; that particular species of malaria parasites demand particular species of mosquitos; that in this circumstance we have at least a partial explanation of the apparent vagaries of the distribution of the varieties of malaria. When the whole story has been completed, as it surely will be at no distant date, in virtue of the new knowledge thus acquired, we shall be able to indicate a prophylaxis for malaria of a practical character, and one which may enable the European to live in climates now rendered deadly by this pest."

"A SLICE OF LONDON."

UNDER this heading *The Railway Age* copies from the London *Mail* a curious representation of what the latter paper calls "the busiest spot on earth," namely a slice of earth at Slaughter Corner, London. Says *The Age:*

"On the surface of this corner converge Queen Victoria Street, New Bridge Street, and the approach to Blackfriars' Bridge. Overhead is the elevated structure of the London, Chatham, and



A SLICE OF LONDON.

Dover Railway. Underneath, at depths of twenty feet and seventy-seven feet, respectively, below the concrete under the wood pavement, are the roof walls of the Metropolitan Underground and the City and Waterloo railways, and at varying distance below the surface are the electric-wire conduits, water and gas mains, and a main of the sewerage system. Taking into account the business houses at the side and below the level of the elevated structure, this may be considered an instance of eight-story traffic of which five eighths is below the surface."

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TRAINED PSYCHOLOGISTS FOR OUR SCHOOLS.

PROF. JOSIAH ROYCE, of Harvard, recommends that some of the students of the "new psychology," or of the relations between body and mind, should enter upon a new profession as what he calls "consulting psychologists," in connection with our schools. The functions of such a profession, Professor Royce says (in *The Forum*), would be "to find out, so far as may be, and with a minimum of interference with the ordinary work of any school, whatever it is worth while for the teacher and the trained psychologist together to know concerning the mental states and processes present in the children of the schools of his city"—such facts, for instance, as pertain to the phenomena of fatigue in the schoolroom, and the influence of fatigue upon the intellectual work of children. Professor Royce goes on to argue as follows:

"The development of the study of fatigue in its practical relation will never be rapid and wholesome unless theoretical students and practical workers cooperate. Nor can one hope for sufficient attention to be given to these investigations on the part of the possible medical inspectors of our schools. The phenomena in question are largely, and in some cases very subtly, psychological. A thorough investigation of them can be hoped for only from those who are primarily interested in mental life as such. One need entertain no exaggerated hopes concerning the revolutionary effect of such study, if one believes, as a matter of plain sense, that much will be gained if the psychologist and the teacher have the opportunity to consult together concerning the accessible facts, and concerning the methods of work as they from time to time develop. Yet no one but a psychologist whose life is principally devoted to consultation with teachers can have at his disposal time sufficient for such useful investigation.

"If the phenomena of fatigue thus form one of the general fields of possible investigation, there are other fields that even more obviously and directly both interest the teacher and puzzle the psychologist. Good and bad spelling; the countless sorts of good and bad memory; the mental effects of physical exercise; the psychological relation of manual training to other parts of the school-work; the increase of skill with the use of this or of that method of training in arithmetic or in some other branch of school-work; the phenomena of school excitements, rumors, occasional mutinies, and the like; the psychological relations of various methods of school discipline; the presence and the variety of the psychologically interesting temperamental differences among the school-children—all these are instances of classes of facts already accessible to expert psychological observation."

It will be seen that the new position proposed by Professor Royce is by no means to be a sinecure. He throws out, by way of additional suggestions, that the consulting psychologist might study morbid as well as normal states; he might, for instance, investigate "extraordinary forms of naughtiness or stupidity," "the various sorts of liars who appear at different ages," "obstinacy, eccentricity, or precocity," etc. He would be a "searcher for facts" rather than a "director of methods," and would be always subject to the direct criticism of his superiors. He "will cultivate modesty" and will "tend to be discreet and cautious" because he "will work constantly under fire." Can any one be found who will fill this somewhat exacting bill of particulars? Professor Royce assures us that men are even now waiting to step into such a place. He says:

"If one asks whether good young consulting psychologists could even now be obtained, I answer unhesitatingly, Yes. There are, in this country, more than half a dozen universities already well equipped to train such men. If one asks whether the useful consulting psychologist would be a very expensive luxury, I answer that he could be obtained easily, according to his age and experience, at from $1,500 a year upward. If one asks whether such a man would have to be a great genius in order to be serviceable, I answer at once, No.

"In the present condition of psychology, any really well-trained young man of sense, a graduate of a first-class university course in his subject, when once at work in the city schools, could show the teachers in six months more about the practical relations of empirical psychology and teaching than these teachers will get out of years of those dreary general courses of public lectures on pedagogical psychology which they nowadays so pathetically crowd, and so self-sacrificingly support. I speak advisedly, and as a lecturer, when I say this. Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased, and of making many lectures there will doubtless be no end. But in this field, as in any other, it is, after all, as everybody knows, work that counts, and not talk. And the work that teachers want done by psychology for them is practical work, from time to time in the schoolroom, by a trained psychologist, who knows what is doing in his science, and who wants to help the teachers see in their schoolroom facts worth seeing."

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF FATIGUE.

THE subject of muscular fatigue has occupied the attention of many physiological investigators of late years. The principal results brought out by their experiments are presented by Mlle. Jobeyko in an article published in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 15). Most of the experiments were on the muscles of animals, excited by the electric current, and recording their own contractions on a revolving cylinder. The author first speaks of the effect of the weight lifted, or the resistance overcome, on the fatigue of a muscle. She says:

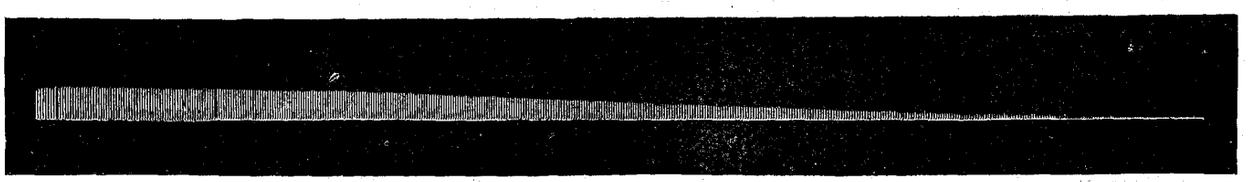

FIG. 1.—Curve of Normal Fatigue.

"According to Rosenthal, there is for each muscle a fixed weight under which that muscle accomplishes the maximum of useful work. This effect corresponds rather to an average weight than to a heavy one. Thus a frog's muscle produces a greater useful effect with a weight of 100 grams [⅛ pound] than with one of 200 grams, and the maximum is produced with a weight of 150 grams. So also Richet has found that for the crawfish the maximum useful effect coincides with the raising of a mean weight. . . . If we make the muscle work till it is extremely tired, we see that, other things being equal, a muscle is fatigued more quickly with a heavy weight than with a light one, and the contractions of a heavily loaded muscle decrease more rapidly than those of a lightly loaded one. . . . . .

FIG. 2.—Fatigue of Crab's Claw.

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"We know in general that the contractions augment in force with the intensity of the excitation. . . . But what is the influence of the excitation on the progress of fatigue? Does the muscle furnish a smaller sum of work when it is strongly excited? The few investigations undertaken in this direction are not enough to give a decisive answer. . . . According to Richet, to obtain the maximum useful effect we must load the muscle more heavily as it is excited the more powerfully. . . . . .

"The greatest influence in fatigue is due to the frequency of the excitations; the smaller the intervals the quicker fatigue is reached. . . . . .

"This result is highly important. The intervals between excitations are the moments of rest between successive contractions; the greater they are the less the muscle is fatigued. After each

FIG. 3.—Fatigue in Frog, Normal.

contraction the muscle can partially recuperate; it can throw off the toxic products engendered during work, whose accumulation is the cause of the fatigue. This law of proportionality between fatigue and the intervals of excitation is incontestably connected with a toxic process that takes place during fatigue."

Of the influence of temperature on the production and progress of fatigue, the author says:

"The phenomena observed have immense value from a general point of view. We know that the chemical phenomena of the organism are more active at a high than at a low temperature. Cold preserves muscular irritability, and it is probable that the higher temperature is the reason why the muscles of a warm-blooded animal move more briskly than those of a cold-blooded animal. Now Richet has shown that, as toxic actions are simply chemical actions, it follows that at low temperatures poisons are less active than at high ones. In the case of a frog, for example, when plunged in chloroform-water or dilute alcohol at the freezing-point, the toxic effect is almost nothing; at 32° [89° F.] it is seen at once. . . . At the temperature of 39° [102° F.] the quantity of cocain necessary to give a dog convulsions is 2 centigrams to the kilogram [0.15 grain to the pound]. If the dog is heated to 42° [107° F.] the dose is 1 centigram, while at 32° [89° F.] no convulsions are observed, no matter what the dose may be. These investigations have been confirmed in all points by St. Hilaire. It is, then, a general law that toxic substances are most active when they act on a heated organism. Now the action of fatigue is quite similar to that of poisons, if we consider its effects during variation of temperature."

The author next calls our attention to the enormous difference in the rapidity of contraction of the muscles of different animals, or even of different muscles in the same animal. This is due not,

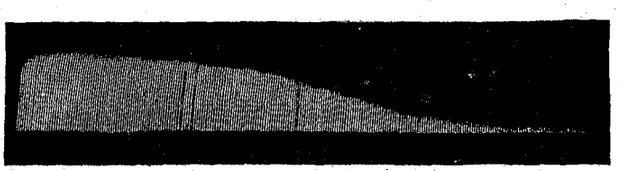

FIG. 4.—Fatigue in Frog after Injection of Serum.

strictly speaking, to fatigue, but to a phenomenon called by the French *contracture*, a sort of spasm that interferes with the relaxation of the muscle after its use. Says Mlle. Jobeyko:

"When we investigate the number of isolated movements that the muscles of animals can make in a single second, we find colossal differences. The wing-muscles of insects give three hundred separate motions in a second; those of the tortoise, only two. The number of movements is strictly adapted to the functional properties of the different muscles."

Of the spasmodic movement that interferes with a too rapid succession of muscular movements the author says that in man it does not always disappear with fatigue, that it is more noticeable with excitable persons, and that it appears only when the effort is excessive. It is increased by the action of certain poisons.

In closing, Mlle. Jobeyko tells us that the nerves show fatigue much less than the muscles. Some authorities consider, therefore, that the nerves possess almost infinite resistance to fatigue; but others, on the contrary, believe that they are really more easily tired than the muscles, the effect mentioned above being only apparent.

The illustrations show a few characteristic records made on the revolving cylinder by contracting muscles. Fig. 1 shows how the contractions (represented by the light vertical lines) grow less and less as the muscle becomes tired under normal conditions. Fig. 2 shows how irregular the contractions of a crab's claw are under the same conditions. Figs. 3 and 4 show how an injection of serum from a dog affects a frog. The result, as is seen, is to increase the excitability of the muscles without delaying the final fatigue.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HUMAN EYE AS A CAMERA.

THE popular notion that the eyes of the dead sometimes retain complete images of scenes that have been enacted before them at the moment of death has received fancied confirmation in late years by experiment, and there are some who, from reading careless or exaggerated accounts of these experiments, might get an impression that science had placed upon this notion the stamp of approval. The following note from *The Lancet* (London) gives us the very small modicum of truth that is the basis of all such stories. It says:

"Under the title of 'In Dead Eyes' an evening contemporary recently made a statement which carries its own confutation with it. It is to the effect that a physician and enthusiastic photographer, being desirous of testing the amount of truth in the theory that dead eyes retain complete images, had carefully examined the eyes of hundreds of dead people, and tho he had never seen anything like a distinct picture mirrored he had certainly distinctly traced both letters and objects on the *iris* of the eye, and that when the photographic test was applied these images became visible. In one case a capital letter of peculiar form was shown which could be traced to a Testament held in the hands shortly before death. In another case a numeral was distinctly pictured which was traced to a clock-face in the room. The article in question continues: 'The chief scientific paper of France only the other day gave full particulars of a case where a woman who died in one of the hospitals had two numbers, 10 and 45, mirrored in the *iris* of her eyes.' These absurd stories originate in the well-known experiments of Kühne on the visual purple of the retina, in the course of which he showed that by making special arrangements the cross-bars of a window focused on the *retina* could be brought into relief. The enthusiastic photographer, if he be not misquoted, ought to have known that no well-defined images of the external world are cast upon the iris, and none, therefore, could be preserved. The surface of the iris is far too uneven to act as a mirror. Moreover, as no arrangements were made to prevent the further action of light after death, they would if formed be certainly obliterated as the image on a photographic plate would be if permanently exposed. The only mode in which an image impressed on the retina could be rendered visible would be to adopt the method of Kühne—viz., by exposing the eye previously kept in the dark for a minute or two to an illuminated object, then extirpating it, opening it, and immediately plunging it into a solution of alum. The image develops in the course of twenty-four hours."

Formation of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.—Professor Ihlseng, of the State College, Pennsylvania, as quoted by *The Scientific American Supplement*, "gives an interesting explanation of the difference between anthracite and bituminous coal, so far as the gases are concerned, his opinion being based on the supposition of all coal-beds having been origi-

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nally formed on a horizontal or flat bed. The anthracite beds, he assumes, were placed under enormous pressure, or side pressure, by the contraction of the earth's crust during the cooling stage, thus forming the coal basins as now seen at the foot of the mountains; such an enormous pressure resulted in forcing the explosive and other gases out of the anthracite beds to the seams and crevices of the veins and to the fissures, seams, and pores of the rock strata. This compression has been so great that gases in the anthracite region are sometimes found with the mighty pressure of 17,000 pounds to the square inch. On the other hand, the bituminous beds have not been subjected to such a disturbance and pressure, and the coal, therefore, retains the gases which it contained originally. White damp, Professor Ihlseng shows, is produced by imperfect combustion, while black damp is produced by perfect combustion, and destroys life by being devoid of sustaining elements."

SCIENCE AND OCCULTISM.

THE bold avowal by Sir William Crookes, in his presidential address before the British Association, that he still believes there is "something in" spiritualism, telepathy, and other phenomena regarded as non-existent by many men of science, has caused much remark. The editor of *Natural Science* (London, October) says of it:

"However far we may accompany or lag behind Sir William in acceptance of the alleged phenomena of telepathy, this at least we must recognize in his words: the belief on the one hand that the inquiry has not yet reached the scientific stage of certainty; on the other hand, that any explanation will be an extension of theories of the constitution of the material universe already widely held and serving as the basis of actual experiment. Whether the suggestion, which we imagine to be implied, that telepathy is analogous to wireless telegraphy be accepted by physiologists matters little. We believe that it is right of Sir William Crookes to allude to these matters from the president's chair, since we think that for their investigation is demanded the cooperation of the keenest intellects in all branches of science."

And now comes the assertion in *Science* (October 14), made by the distinguished American ethnologist, Dr. D. G. Brinton, that exceptional physical and mental powers are obtained in the so-called "trance" state, an unprejudiced study of which he declares to be still wanting. Says Dr. Brinton:

"The curious phenomenon of trance, voluntary or involuntary, plays the leading rôle in the ethnology of religions. In it all faiths have their origins, and by it most are sustained. A phase of it is known to psychologists as 'suggestions,' but this does not exhaust its aspects. Undoubtedly, both a physiology and a philosophy lie behind its superficial manifestations.

"Some striking examples of it among the Slavic peoples are given in the *Archiv für Religionswissenschaft* (Bd. I., Heft 3) by Dr. Krauss, of Vienna. They are not surpassed by the Yogin of India or the high priest of Nagualism, and have been studied by scientific observers.

"That wholly exceptional, really inexplicable physical powers are obtained in the 'Yogâ' none can deny; and that equally anomalous psychical faculties are developed under its influence is just as certain. We still await a sympathetic, clear, unbiased study of this pregnant topic."

THE COLOR OF PURE WATER.—"Those who have watched the Rhone pouring out of Lake Geneva must often have wondered as to the cause of the beautiful blue color of its water," says *The British Medical Journal*. "At the Congress of Hydrology and Climatology, which has just been held at Liege, it has been shown that blue is the natural color of perfectly pure water, and that this tint, as seen in the Lake of Geneva, is neither due to reflection nor to the admixture of suspended particles, as has often been supposed. Very fine, colorless particles in suspension give rise to a yellowness which, combined with the natural blue, make certain waters, as in the lakes of Neuchatel and Constance, appear green, and when such green waters are again slightly tinted by admixture with a slight trace of a reddish, ferruginous mud, as occasionally happens, the red and the green tints neutralize each other, so that the water remains for the time absolutely colorless. Absolutely colorless water, then, is not pure."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHERE DID MAN GET HIS CONSCIENCE?

THE latest philosopher to wrestle with this formidable question is Prof. Goldwin Smith. The answer that he reaches can not be called a positive one. He thinks that we can account for the sense of morality as the rule of highest expediency; but there is something beyond that, something which he terms the "moral ideal," and when he seeks to find the source of that, he is compelled to fall back upon the agnostic position that the mystery of the universe is unfathomable.

Professor Smith (*North American Review*) takes as his text a new work, entitled "The Origin and Growth of the Moral Instinct," by Alexander Sutherland, M.A. Mr. Sutherland applies the principle of evolution to the origin and growth of the moral instinct. The professor begins his comments by observing that nowadays "everything is evolution," and the climax has surely been reached in the attempt to reconcile us to the manifold imperfections, moral, historical, and scientific, of the Bible, by applying the evolutionary theory to revelation. While every one open to reason must admit that evolution is a most momentous discovery, it is not likely that even such a master-mind as Darwin's has reached the whole truth at a bound. Especially must we be allowed to suspend our belief with regard to the final relation of the discovery to human action and character. It has, however, exploded much of our moral philosophy, swept away the ideas of an innate moral sense, of an implanted sense of right and wrong, of Kant's "categorical imperative," and Butler's divinely accredited conscience.

On the other hand, it does not seem possible that, without miraculous intervention, or a breach in the continuity of development, moral action and character may be considered as the commencement of a new order of things. Says the professor at this point:

"It may be true that the rudiments of morality are found in brutes. They are, however, rudiments only. The most remarkable of them owe their existence to the influence of man and to the hope of good or fear of punishment at his hands. Brutes show no tendency to spontaneous improvement, tho a habit impressed by man may become hereditary in a breed. The attachment of a dog to its master, often intense and touching, is at the same time blind. The dog shows no sign of moral discrimination. Bill Sykes's dog was just as much attached to his master as ever was the dog of a philosopher or saint. We can not imagine a brute forming an idea of moral excellence, or striving to attain a moral ideal."

We will not follow the writer through his analysis of the positions assumed by Mr. Sutherland in his book. Mr. Sutherland finds the origin of the moral instinct in sympathy. Goldwin Smith refuses to accept this conclusion, and writes as follows in controversion:

"Morality, surely, in the common sense of the term, is not an affection, sympathetic or otherwise; nor is it an instinct, any more than it is a divine revelation or a metaphysical necessity. It is simply another name for the rule of reason applied to human action and regulating man's natural appetites, desires, and affections for the good of the individual, the family, the community, the kind; in regard to the three last of which relations, man being a complex being, his interest is as much self-interest as in regard to the first. In the case of the individual, the rule of reason presents itself as temperance, continence, industry, frugality, and other principles necessary to individual conservation; in the case of the family, it presents itself as domestic duty; in that of the country as civic duty; in that of humanity at large as general benevolence. Duty is another name for the observance of rules essential to our welfare in the different aspects of our being, especially in relation to our families, the community, and our fellow men. It has its origin in the dawn of reason and reflection. Its

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warrant is general experience. It owes its sacredness to the voice of universal opinion. It is preserved by tradition, perhaps also by hereditary transmission. Conscience is the register in each man's mind of his observance or non-observance of the rule, with an apprehension of consequence, good or evil. The rule is improved, elevated, specialized, refined by each step in the progress of moral civilization. It varies in different races or nations, according to their stage of civilization, or under the influence of local circumstance and fashion, sufficiently to repel the hypothesis of its being implanted by the Creator or nature in all breasts; but its general identity is preserved by the uniformity of human nature. So long as that uniformity continues, tho we can not proclaim the immutability of right or wrong, we are not in danger of confusion.

"The utilitarian doctrine, in fact, appears to be sound provided that it is sufficiently comprehensive, and embraces all the needs, desires, and affections, domestic, social, intellectual, and even esthetic, as well as egoistic, of our complex human nature. The rule of the highest expediency will then be identical with morality. We may, in fact, dispense with the term 'egoism' as well as with 'altruism,' which is its supposed opposite. There is a pleasure in self-sacrifice, and it is felt by the man's self.

"Beyond morality, as the rule of the highest expediency and the regulator of our current actions, there appears to be such a thing as a moral ideal. Beauty of character, apart from the current usefulness of moral habits, is a thing of which we all more or less have a perception and to which the highest of our species distinctly aspire. This beauty may be capable of resolution into usefulness, and the admiration which the sight of it produces in us may be simply a high degree of that which is produced in us by the sight of any perfect and exquisite adaptation. It may be so or it may not. If it is not, there would seem to be an indication of something beyond the practical requirements of our present existence, something corresponding to the idea of spiritual life. We are bound to scrutinize all moral as well as all physical phenomena, and to reject anything fanciful or superstitious. But we are not bound or warranted to deny the existence of phenomena because they are not capable of explanation by any physical theory. After all, is not the mystery of the universe unfathomable? Can we think it likely that the range of our five senses, upon the evidence of which all physical science rests, is coextensive with being? How can we tell what there is beyond?

"The great religions are in fact pursuits of a moral ideal which is personified in God, and the attainment of which is regarded as an approximation to the Divine nature, bringing with it everlasting bliss. They are in this distinguished from anything fetishist and from the mere superstitious belief in the power of a tribal god, who is propitiated by sacrifices and rites unconnected with morality and sometimes distinctly immoral. This is eminently true of that which is far the greatest of all religions, Christianity. But the Christian ideal, however sublime and beneficent, is imperfect. It involves an impracticable secession from the world and disregard of all worldly interests. Christianity has had little influence on industrial, still less on public, life. Has not 'To hell with Spain! Remember the *Maine!*' been the cry of the most church-going of communities?"

Thackeray's View of the Bible.—In Mrs. Ritchie's introduction to the seventh volume of the new edition of Thackeray, containing "Henry Esmond," she gives the following letter, written by her father (Thackeray) to his children:

"And the misfortune of dogmatic belief is that, the first principle granted, that the book called the Bible is written under the direct dictation of God; for instance, that the Catholic church is under the direct dictation of God, and solely communicates with Him; that Quashimaboo is the direct appointed priest of God, and so forth—pain, cruelty, persecution, separation of dear relatives follow as a matter of course.

"What person possessing the secret of Divine truth by which she or he is assured of heaven, and which idea she or he worships as if it was God, but must pass nights of tears and days of grief and lamentation if persons naturally dear can not be got to see this necessary truth? Smith's truth being established in Smith's mind as the Divine one, persecution follows as a matter of course—martyrs have roasted all over Europe, all over God's world, upon this dogma. To my mind, Scripture only means a writing, and Bible means a book.

"It contains Divine truths and the history of a Divine character; but imperfect, but not containing a thousandth part of Him; and it would be an untruth before God were I to hide my feelings from my dearest children; as it would be a sin if, having other opinions, and believing literally in the Mosaic writings, in the six days' cosmogony, in the serpent and apple and consequent damnation of the human race, I should hide them, and not to make those I loved best adopt opinions of such immense importance to them. And so God bless my darlings and teach us the truth. Every one of us in every fact, book, circumstance of life sees a different meaning and moral, and so it must be about religion. But we can all love each other and say 'Our Father.'"

CATHOLICISM AND THE DECLINE OF THE LATIN RACES.

IS the Roman Catholic religion responsible, and, if so, to what extent is it responsible, for the decline of power among the Latin nations? The present plight of France and Spain and the gradual decline in power of Italy and Portugal, in contrast with the national conditions in Germany, England, and the United States, have brought the above question up again for discussion. Mr. H. Henley Henson treats the subject in the London *Spectator*, and the editor of *The Evening Post* (New York) also raises the question and answers it with more than its usual caution. We quote first from Mr. Henson's article:

"Cardinal Newman devoted one of his twelve lectures on 'Anglican Difficulties' to arguing the thesis that 'the social state of Catholic countries is no prejudice to the sanctity of the church.' His contention is briefly this, that the church has no proper responsibility for social and political development; that her work is, 'first, different from that of the world; next, difficult of attainment, compared with that of the world; and, lastly, secret from the world in its details and consequences'; that 'not till the state is blamed for not making saints, may it fairly be laid to the fault of the church that she can not invent a steam-engine or construct a tariff.' The lecture is a singularly brilliant example of the cardinal's rhetoric, but, in point of cogency, has always seemed to me more than usually weak. His contentions, in so far as they are sound, are not relevant to the point at issue; in so far as they are relevant, they are not sound. The New Testament seems to ascribe to the church a double function, and to authorize mankind to demand a double evidence of her divine claims. Primarily the church is the society of disciples, certified to be such by their behavior, notably by their mutual love. 'By this,' said Christ, 'shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another' (St. John xiii. 35). Next, and inevitably, the church is a healthful and illuminating influence in the general life of the world. 'Ye are the salt of the earth,' said our Lord in the Sermon on the Mount. 'Ye are the light of the world' (St. Matthew, v. 13, 14). The church must not only produce saints, but also command the homage of the general conscience by the wholesome consequences of her doctrine and discipline. I suppose the charge against the Roman church may be stated in this way. National greatness is ultimately determined by national character; the main work of religious systems is the discipline and development of character; but precisely where the Roman church has had a free hand, national character has degenerated, and, by inevitable consequence, national greatness has declined. The political consequence is so obvious that it arrests the attention, and is advanced as primary in the argument; really its whole significance is the witness it provides to the moral state of the nation. It is, of course, arguable that the Roman church, by a singular fatality, has obtained the inferior ethnical material on which to work, while the superior has been almost wholly in Protestant hands; but this argument is at best extremely arbitrary; it lends itself to a painful arrogance, and it raises a more serious question than it answers, viz.: Why did the morally stronger peoples generally repudiate the Roman system? The state of mind discovered by recent events in Italy, in Spain, and in France does set one thinking. In every instance the church is a potent factor. The policy of the Vatican in Italy does in the

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main strike one as morally wrong not less than politically unwise. The reports now coming to hand of the methods of Romanism in the Philippines suggest that the moral effect of the church in those islands has been bad. The conduct of the church throughout this hideous Dreyfus scandal points the same melancholy moral. The best intellect and the best conscience of the Latin nations grow increasingly hostile to Roman Christianity. A very acute and well-informed writer, himself a Roman Catholic, writing under the *nom de plume* 'Pomponio Leti,' concludes a singularly interesting account of the Vatican Council with some reflections on the actual effect of the Roman system, which the council, so far from reforming, had stereotyped. I will confine myself to the following quotation:

"'A good Catholic finds such a voluminous codex of what is relatively good and evil to be consulted, so many customs prescribed by time to be respected; so much of the learning of our age now familiar to us to be abandoned; so many things to be renounced; scientific opinions, political principles, and not rarely even one's country to be given up; so many difficulties to be overcome regarding the institutions that govern us, that it is requisite to have two consciences, one to judge on matters of religion and the other on civil government. Intelligent minds, which are the first to feel the burden of such a trial as this, are driven to rebel; they are followed instinctively by the multitudes, and consequently both one and the other are deprived of the substantial benefits of religion, and remain embittered and forsaken, without guidance and without comfort. The church is still before them,—the church that educates their children and guides their wives, but which denies to them that peace and equanimity which is only possessed when all the feelings and faculties of the mind meet with their due recognition. The church withholds from them this peace, because they profess some ideas or opinions which may not perhaps be faultless in themselves, but are yet of a nature that raises and ennobles the human mind: while she does not deny her blessings to souls stained with the greatest crimes when they implore her mercy. Hence it comes that, in our day, Catholicism has shown itself unequal to the difficulties it must face and impotent against contemporaneous social evils. We see not only that *coups d'état*, but the most inhuman revolutions recur among Catholic nations; we see them have recourse to such violent measures as the ax, petroleum, brigandage, and summary executions, and the church has nothing wherewith to calm their fury but vain declamations and tardy lamentations: or descending to practical efforts her only remedies are such as Peter's pence, the French pilgrimages, mystical associations, and periodical religious demonstrations. Fighting itself, and unsuccessfully, among the combatants already so numerous, Catholicism has only become another element in the social war, which it is unable either to restrain or to bring to a victorious close.'—'*Eight Months in Rome during the Vatican Council.*'"

"Reading such a description of Romanism, can one avoid connecting with it the ominous words of Christ: 'Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt have lost its savor, wherewithal shall it be salted? it is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast off and trodden under foot of men.'"

The Evening Post is less positive in its conclusions. After touching on the general argument, similar to that of Mr. Henson's above, for holding Catholicism responsible for the decay of the Latin races, it goes on to present considerations on both sides of the case. It says:

"Unfortunately for this argument, there is no way of deciding whether the Latin nations are unsuccessful because they are Catholic, or Catholic because they are weak in character; in other words, whether it was their race which prevented their going over to reform in the fifteenth century, or whether it is their religion which makes their race seem feeble. The whole question was raised fifty years ago by Macaulay in one of his review articles, but since then little light has been thrown on the subject. Some of the disputants have, in reply to Canon Gore, pointed out forcibly that whatever auricular confession may do for individual morality, it weakens individual character for public purposes; that you can not have a strong and energetic nation composed of persons who run every week to another man to confide their secret sins to him, and ask him what they had better believe; and then, they say, look at the Latin nations. They also add that the more strong-minded portion of the French went over to the reform in the sixteenth century, and that it is their extermination, like the burning of the heretics in Spain, which is bleeding the nation to death, in spite of its splendid intellectual equipment. Something of a set-off to this is made with Belgium, which may be considered a successful nation, at least industrially; but Belgium is a protected nation, and is kept by the great powers from trying to do great things, so that it proves nothing.

"The fact that the men in France and Italy do not go to confession is freely used on the Catholic side, but the youth in Catholic countries are nearly all educated by ecclesiastics and are bred by religious mothers. There is a striking passage in D'Azeglio's 'Ricordi' on the difference between the attitude of the Italian and that of the Englishman toward religion, which has a good deal of bearing on the question of their respective relations as religious men toward the state, and throws a good deal of light on the character of the two as politicians. That is, the Englishman is more prone to think everything in both church and state his individual concern, while the Italian turns war and peace, heaven and hell, over to professionals. The secret of Latin political failure evidently lies somewhere in that direction."

ZANGWILL ON THE JEWS.

MR. ZANGWILL, while in New York, delivered a lecture on the Jews in general and the American Jews in particular. *The American Hebrew* reports his lecture in full, from which report we make some extracts.

The four demands of a true religion, Mr. Zangwill said, are wonder and worship, science and practical ethics, the ideal of a millennium, and a mission. Judaism answers all these demands, but in it these four aspects are perpetually in flux. The speaker went on:

"In the Talmud they are blent in a fantastic chaos. In Maimonides the scientific and intellectual aspects predominate and truth is shorn of its aura and its halo, and its interpenetration by the infinite. In the Cabalistic and Chasidic literature the emotional elements come to their own again. The Bible itself reflects the tossing spirit of Judea, in the scientific codification of the Pentateuch, in the impassioned idealism of the Prophets, in the world-weariness and skepticism of Ecclesiastes—which by its questionings of destiny is really more religiously alive than a drowsy acceptance of dogmatic salvation. And the Jewish church in compiling the Bible—for it was the Jew that created the Bible, before the Bible created Judaism—the Jewish church in accepting this and rejecting that from the mass of national literature—the primitive Jewish church, in recognizing all these varied manifestations of the Jewish spirit as sacred—was broader than any Jewish church has been since. Instead of the Jews being the 'People of the Book,' the Bible is really the 'Book of the People.' The rabbis in the Talmud, who debated whether life was worth living and who concluded that it was not worth living, but that it must be worthily lived, were neither the clogged legalists of Jewish misconception, nor the material optimists of Goldwin Smith's accusation. The Fathers of the Mishna, who taught that Balaam's ass was created on the eve of Sabbath, in the twilight, were not fantastic fools, but subtle philosophers, discovering the reign of universal law through the exceptions—the miracles that had to be created specially and were still a part of the order of the world, bound to appear in due time much as apparently erratic comets are. The prayer-book which inserted the *Kether Malchuth* of Solomon Gebirol in the Penitential service was kindred to the book which held Job and Ecclesiastes, for the poem rises suddenly, from its metaphysical truths and astrological fancies, into an argument with God no less bold than those stanzas of Omar Khayyám—a writer very popular in America—'True, I am a sinner; but consider in what a tangled world you placed me, with what a feeble body and with what strong passions.' When Abraham said to God, 'Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?' he upheld a standard of justice to which even God must bow.

"At a dinner given to me in Baltimore the other night, a Christian humorist said that he did not so much object to the 'chosen people,' as he did to the kind of God whom they had chosen. Well, Abraham was the Father of the chosen people, and you see that the God which he chose was the God of justice.

"If I might submit an interpretation of what Disraeli called the genius of Judaism—and this spirit is largely unconscious even in the leaders, while among the masses the flame often sinks into smouldering ashes that must wait until the wind of life blow again—I should say that it was an incarnation in poetic and historic institutions of the best contemporary knowledge and ideals; a code which left the intellect and the emotions free to speculate and wonder, to produce philosophy and poetry, but which fettered the will, leaving the spirit to transcend the law in love and self-sacrifice, but not to fall below it, so that even those Philistines

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who for religion—the music of life—had no ear should at least be kept sane and strong and mechanically moral, centers of happiness to themselves and channels for a finer posterity. They should be kept from playing wrong notes and jarring chords, if they could not give us sonatas and symphonies of their own. The true reform rabbis, then, were the rabbis of the Talmud who carried on the evolution from the Pentateuch in correspondence with the changing thought and need of the day. The false reform rabbis were the English rabbis who wished to go back to the Pentateuch and who were really hard-shell Jews of the old Karaite pattern. But there was snobbishness and pseudo-rationalism in their attitude as well as 'ignorance, madam, sheer ignorance.'"

Coming then to the subject of American Judaism, Mr. Zangwill admitted his ignorance, but, having been in a few reformed synagogs, permitted himself "a little criticism and much unpopularity." He said:

"I must premise by saying that I thoroughly appreciate the good work done by the rabbis in dragging American Judaism out of the slough in which they found it, in building beautiful temples and bringing to them large congregations, who, but for them, would have lost their Judaism altogether. It is easy to criticize them now with the larger outlook of historical perspective and with the wisdom of the years. But I venture to say that if the American rabbi of perfect wisdom had arisen, he would have done a little differently. If he believed in Judaism at all he should have clung desperately to the historical and domestic poetry.

"In a land, raw and new, whose cultured spirits pant for historic associations and ancient poetry, and fly to Europe to escape the depressing nudity, the Jew bore with him an antiquity and poetry second to none. The modern Jewish agnostics I understand and in some moods sympathize with; but the professing believers who tear away the *better* half of their heritage—they puzzle me. With an ancient liturgy, why manufacture prayer-books with a brand-new smell instead of the old poetic aroma—the flavor of 'old far-off unhappy things and battles long ago'? With a sacred language far easier to acquire than Greek, why write new prayers in nineteenth-century journalese? Prune, if you will, but do not mutilate!

"And if you must have new prayers, let the congregation pray them. But no! the minister and choir, in my experience, do all the work. One would almost think your reform synagogs were homes for the dumb. True, there is not so much gossiping to one another as in the old Orthodox synagogs, but when decorum comes in at the door must devotion fly out at the window? You think you have imitated the Christians when you have an organ, but even the Christians sing their hymns. The reformers in your synagogs seemed to be ashamed, but whether of the English or of their reform, I do not know. The services I saw were not services, but performances. Now note, I don't complain of the imitation of the Christians. I love the organ. I think it is only right that as the old Temple had an organ the modern synagogs should have the organ. But what I do complain of is the attempt to imitate the letter without the spirit. The Reformed American Jews seem to me to have lost the old spirit and have not yet acquired the new. Judaism is not Christianity minus Christ. It has an inner spirit of its own, according to which it must grow. If true Reformed Judaism is not the old Judaism with pounds of *kosher* flesh cut away, still less is it Christianity with pounds of *traifah* flesh cut away! . . . . . .

"The future belongs to the church which is the first to become fitted to the future. As a spiritual aristocracy, Israel may again play the part it has so tragically missed. It may again take the center of the world-stage. To that possible Jewish Renaissance, American Judaism is contributing no insignificant quota. The scholars and doctors of your great universities; your rabbis so zealous—despite their differences in the letter—in upholding the highest ethical ideals; your Publication Society; your women, bringing, for the first time, into the councils of Judea their enthusiasm and devotion; your Zionists—all are touched by the same divination of a nobler era to come, in which the evil heritage of the Ghetto shall be cast off and only its inspiring poetry remain."

The American Hebrew says of Mr. Zangwill's remarks on reform:

"His criticism on reform will inevitably provoke considerable discussion, and may well be put aside with this simple comment; he appreciates, as we all do, the difficulties under which reform has labored and the results it has accomplished. He appreciates, too, as only some of us do, that in many respects reform has failed. With a keenness of judgment which, in view of the short time he has been here, may well be termed remarkable, he puts his finger precisely upon the sore spot and accurately indicates its nature. If we may venture a suggestion to our rabbinical friends, we say to them that no criticism that can be made of Zangwill can alter the conditions he deplored. Those conditions are, in the main, as he depicted them, and are as deplorable as he depicted them. He told truths which will continue true until reform makes them otherwise."

It further says that part of the address dealing with Judaism in general composes a veritable philosophy of the Jewish religion. Rarely has it been more lucidly set forth. Lucien Wolf, in a notable contribution, set forth that Judaism is law. Mr. Zangwill has amplified that thesis, to wit: that the law establishes a moral standard, below which none may go.

The Jewish Messenger thinks Mr. Zangwill's words on American Judaism are not deserving of serious consideration:

"Mr. Zangwill's views on American Judaism were again expressed this week, but in such a piquant and amusing way and with such a frank confession of ignorance on the subject that we are confident no one will be roused to combat in consequence and assail the lecturer with a storm of words in the Jewish press and pulpit. We rejoice that he is so hopeful as to the future of American Israel, and are confident that a longer stay in America will be salutary in instilling more respect even for progressive American Judaism."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Swedish authoress, Helen Nyblom, has entered the Catholic church. The *Berliner Tageblatt* says that this step has surprised her countrymen.

The Living Church says: "Lord Grimthorpe has spent, since 1877, no less than $1,250,000 in the restoration and embellishment of St. Albans's Abbey. The architecture of the exterior has been mercilessly criticized, but Lord Grimthorpe has not been influenced in the slightest degree. He has pursued his own plans from first to last. At one time he engaged in an expensive lawsuit with another wealthy gentleman who was ambitious to spend his money upon the restoration of the chancel, but this my Lord Grimthorpe would by no means allow. Surely one of the most remarkable lawsuits on record."

REFERRING to the article on "The Ethical Sunday-School" in THE LITERARY DIGEST of October 1, *The Jewish Voice* says: "It seems that Mr. Sheldon desires his work to be a help to the churches of all denominations—he wishes to prepare the child up to sixteen, and then turn it over to the church or synagog. He never for a moment hesitates to think that he is not wanted nor needed. The church and the synagog thank Mr. Sheldon very much for his remarkable zeal in their behalf and for his great 'helpfulness'; still, they have stood their ground without the great solicitude and patronage of this 'modern view' of religion, and they propose to continue so."

"UNIFORMITY," says *The Watchman* (Baptist), "is coming to be the bane of the Sunday-school. The assumption that because a hundred, or a thousand, or a hundred thousand schools are doing this, or that, or the other, therefore this particular school should do it, is resting as a burden upon the spontaneity of officers and teachers. There are few more urgent questions in church work than the possible improvement of the Sunday-school. But whenever this topic is started, you are overwhelmed with statistics about the number of schools and scholars and lesson leaves that are in the world. That is well enough; but the circumstance that an institution is doing good work does not prove that it is doing the best work of which it is capable, or even that it is fairly utilizing its opportunities."

"SHOULD we stand, or kneel, or be seated in prayer in the public congregation? Should a person remain seated while leading in prayer in the weekly prayer-meeting? What do the Scriptures teach? Such questions come to us frequently," says *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago). "They can not be answered in an authoritative way. It is certain that no reverent Jew in Bible times would ever pray sitting. The postures in prayer usual among Semitic peoples were and still are standing, kneeling, and lying prostrate. 'O come, let us worship and bow down, let us kneel before the Lord our Maker.' There are no positive directions in the New Testament as to this matter; and the spirit of Jesus's teaching as to prayer is that outward forms, whether of body or of speech, are of little importance compared with a sincere and humble heart. The question is therefore for us partly one of expediency, partly of reverence. One thing is certain, that while one may show a spirit of devotion by sitting quietly, with bowed head and closed eyes, it is not easy to do so by lounging in the most comfortable position in a corner of a seat, with one arm over the back of the pew, legs crossed, and eyes wandering around the room."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

WHAT THE FILIPINOS THINK.

IT was thought at one time, even in Europe, that the Tagales, the ruling people among the many different nationalities of Malay, Chinese, Japanese, and South Sea Islanders extraction which inhabit the extensive archipelago known as the Philippines, would quietly submit to American rule. It seems now, however, that this hope must be abandoned. The attitude of the Americans, who are charged with treating the natives with contempt, is thought to be in part the cause of strained relations. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"The Americans and the Tagales have at last come to blows. Admiral Dewey has confiscated the ships of the Filipinos because they refused to haul down the flag of the new republic. The struggle does not come altogether unexpectedly. The Tagales have no intention to submit to American rule. The contempt which the Americans have shown toward the natives has been answered with an outburst of hatred, and Dewey has asked for reinforcements. To the Spaniards this trouble does not come unhandy, as it must modify the demands of the Americans. Agoncillo, the agent of the Filipinos in Paris, points out that the Americans have conquered Manila only, and even that only with the help of the insurgents, while Aguinaldo is master of the rest of Luzon. He expects the Americans to make allowance for this fact. Aguinaldo is determined to tolerate neither Spanish nor American rule. Nothing but complete independence will satisfy him."

Aguinaldo said nothing about the United States or any debt of gratitude owing to America when he opened the new Filipinos Parliament in Malòlos. Nor does his mouthpiece, the *Independencia*, Manila. According to a series of long articles translated for the Hongkong *Telegraph*, the Tagales have, however, made up their mind that the Spaniards must go. We quote as follows:

"A daily paper here hit the truth when it said that if it was true that there was a general aversion among the natives to Spain, that then they would advise all Spaniards to abandon these islands forever. This estimable daily will have had time and occasion to observe that the attitude of the Filipinos is general, and if the daily doesn't dare to give them the advice they proposed they ought not at least to aggravate the unenviable position of the Spaniards here by dangling before their eyes the impossible fantasm of a return to domination of the country."

The real truth seems to be that the Filipinos are the next Asiatics to follow the lead of the Japanese and to resent the assumed superiority of the Aryan races. The *Independencia* is very bitter because the Spaniards, so far, refuse to treat with the Tagales. It says:

"We are certain that any indication made by the Spanish to our Government, however slight it might be, respecting the situation of the prisoners, would be favorably received and attended to, always on the understanding that it be in accordance with the formalities and conditions required by the laws of war. . . . . .

"Here we have the truth of the situation, and if Spain is too proud to treat with us let the Spanish prisoners blame all they suffer on their own governors, who, in their unmeasurable pride, which certainly does them no honor, do not scruple to sacrifice the tranquillity of many individuals and families and perhaps lives even. After this exposure of facts will they still dare to ask more from us that we have already done?

"In questions of prisoners, reciprocity is a fundamental law, and until the Spaniards behave themselves toward us correctly the prisoners have absolutely no rights at all."

The general impression among the friends of the United States in the far East seems to be that the Filipinos will keep quiet until they hear of the results of the peace negotiations. The Bangkok *Times* says:

"That, we may take, means that they trust the United States Government to free them from Spanish rule and that they hope to be entrusted with the making or marring of their own national life. How far these hopes will be realized it is somewhat difficult to say, since the Americans can hardly look at the situation from the same point of view as the Filipinos. . . . And if the Filipinos are responsible people their friends say, they will gladly trust their future to the Americans, who will be only too anxious to be able to entrust them with the responsibility for their own local and national government. Indeed, the only fault to be found with the American position is that they place too much confidence in the ballot."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PILGRIMAGE.

KAISER WILHELM'S voyage to the Holy Land, altho professedly undertaken for religious purposes, is not regarded with equanimity by every one. Frenchmen are apprehensive that their protectorate over the Catholics in the Orient will become merely nominal. Russians fear for Christianity, which to them means the Russian Orthodox church. Some objections come from the English in the name of civilization and progress. The Pope, presumably, does not like the presence of a powerful Protestant ruler in Jerusalem. But the Turks have no objections. They regard the Emperor's visit as a good omen for their own future. The *Ikdam*, Constantinople, thinks it is a guaranty of the future existence of Turkey. The *Terdschuman* says:

"The friendship of the Turkish people for Germany rests upon a solid basis, namely, gratitude on our part for the services Germans have rendered our army and our country in general. For the past ten years Emperor William has steadily supported us, and he understands our needs. The Sultan is of one mind with the Emperor regarding the necessity of peace for the sake of

A PAIR OF FRIENDS.
—From *L'Illustration, Paris.*

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progress. The meeting of the two sovereigns will insure that peace."

The fear that Germany may reap some political advantages has given currency to various rumors in Europe. Thus the *Independance Belge* relates that the Sultan will offer the Emperor a port and coaling-station in Asia Minor. The *Epoca*, Madrid, however, remarks that, whatever the objects or results of the voyage, it is pious and romantic. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"We are quite willing to believe that the Emperor himself has no greater ambitions than to strengthen the influence of the Germans throughout the Orient in general, and to give the Sultan new proofs of his friendship. No doubt the Sultan will respond by granting valuable concessions to German subjects, and the trouble the Emperor has taken will be amply recompensed."

Many French papers are very friendly, despite their dissatisfaction over the possible decline of French influence. They believe that the Emperor has a special liking for France, and the *Liberté* even relates that the Emperor has said "France and Germany could dictate terms to the world." The least satisfied are the Russians and the English. *The Daily News*, London, says:

"It has been remarked by more than one guide-book writer that the traveling German nearly always cultivates some hobby—some *arrière pensée*, as it were—on his travels. And this, we may be sure, is the case with the Kaiser. He goes to the Holy Land not merely as a tourist, but also as a Protestant sovereign and as the head of a pushful people. . . . For the present, the German Emperor is the Sultan's very good friend, and will seek nothing for his subjects except concessions on mutually advantageous terms. But concession-hunting is the first stage which leads presently to 'spheres of influence.' The Kaiser on his travels will do a little business, we dare say, as a political prospector. In this country his present journey and the future development of ideas such as we have indicated will be watched with interest and without jealousy."

The Daily Chronicle says, in effect:

The Emperor of a people only less enslaved than the Russians has broken away from European traditions and has deliberately gone out of his way to honor a barbarian whose horrible crimes against humanity are known in their atrocity. At a time when the ambassadors of the other powers express their contempt for the "unspeakable one," the chief of the most powerful army in Europe calls him his friend and allows his wife to walk arm in arm with the Sultan through Constantinople.

The London *Outlook* thinks that "the average man must either be savage or cynical over the spectacle." It is, however, thought that the Emperor has offended the English by failing to visit Egypt. "I had no idea that my visit there would be regarded as an indorsement of British rule," *The Daily Chronicle* makes him say when he changed his mind. The *Temps*, Paris, is also under the impression that this change in the original program is intended as a slight to England.

The Russians warn the Sultan that he will bring about the partitioning of Turkey if he parts with a single foot of soil to Germany.

The Germans profess to be amused at all this. They are not aware that territorial concessions have been offered. They have never regarded Abdul Hamid as the "Great Assassin," and are inclined to lay the blame for the rebellions the Sultan has been forced to put down at the door of England. The *Post*, Berlin, says:

"Abdul Hamid has extraordinary abilities. He is discerning and full of common sense, and a born diplomat. He is friendly, good-natured, peaceful, and magnanimous, altho impulsive. He works hard and takes his duties as a monarch seriously. Abdul Hamid II., therefore, in spirit and character, has not a few points in common with Kaiser Wilhelm II."

The *Vossische Zeitung* makes fun of the English, who, it thinks, "are crazy with jealousy over Germany's ever-increasing prosperity in trade." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* suggests that a monarch is not necessarily "damned" or "witless" because an English scribbler chooses to call him so. The *Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The importance of the voyage lies chiefly in the field of religion. There is also a political phase, but that need not frighten the French or Russians, however much they are inclined to listen to the instigation of our very good friends the English. Politically the Emperor's voyage tends to guarantee peace, because it must strengthen the Sultan's prestige with his own people, thus rendering Turkey better able to defend herself. Economically Germany should certainly profit, if her industrials know their business."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN TO HIS ACCUSERS.

NUMEROUS attacks have been made in the European press, since the assassination of the Empress of Austria, upon Prince Kropotkin, the well-known scientist and revolutionist, whose reminiscences our own *Atlantic Monthly* is publishing in serial form. These attacks are to the effect that the responsibility for the assassination rests upon the prince because of his anarchistic teachings. In the *Nationalidende*, Copenhagen, for instance, the Catholic poet Ergenton assails Kropotkin as a mixture of scoundrel and idealist, and expresses regret that he can not be punished for the murder of the Empress. Georg Brandes, the Norwegian critic, has written an article in defense of the prince, and publishes a letter from him setting forth his views of this and other feats of anarchistic violence. We find this letter in an anarchist weekly, *Der Arbeiter Freund*, of London, and translate it as follows:

"DEAR BRANDES:—It is nothing new for me to be accused and held responsible for every violent act committed. The Russian Government has always liberally paid the writers of such articles as have lately appeared in the press concerning myself.

"I as well as you and others was greatly pained when I first heard about the new victim to the social struggle—the Austrian Empress, an old woman, who was already very unhappy even before the death of her only son. What other feeling than deep sorrow could it awaken? The women and children ought at least to be spared in the horrible struggle of the present as well as in the still more terrible struggles that the future may have in store for us. I would gladly sacrifice my life to be able to save at least a small portion of those victims whom I have seen perish in the streets and on the gallows for the last thirty years. Unhappily this is impossible; humanity must first be brought to think.

"Lucheni was a child of the street, born in misery and squalor. Later he was taken to the barracks, where he was taught the art of killing, the art of murdering father, mother, wife, and child at the order of his superiors. In Milan he witnessed the wholesale murder of hundreds of workingmen; he saw how they were unmercifully shot for three days long in the streets, without any one taking the trouble to ask in what the poor children that fell victims to the bullets of the soldiery were responsible for the uprising of the people.

"Do you not think, dear Brandes, that if our children were raised in the same surroundings and under the same influences, every feeling of pity would be extinguished, and, instead of human kindness, they would grow up full of deep, unrelenting hatred to all those who enjoy the riches of life without interesting themselves in the fate and sufferings of the rest of humanity? There are many people who believe in the beneficial influence of capital punishment as a warning to malefactors. Politicians, clergymen, philosophers, believe it; why should such as this Lucheni, this proletarian, this beggar, have a higher perception of right and justice than they have?

"So long as such wholesale slaughter of hundreds of workingmen as that in Milan shall be perpetuated, so long as the riches of the earth are to be enjoyed by few, so long will new atrocities of the kind committed in Geneva happen again and again. This, my dear Brandes, is my reply."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE FASHODA TROUBLE.

THE cabled reports to the American press that come by way of England have, since the first week of October, represented that Lord Salisbury has presented an ultimatum to France, that France must retire without compensation from Fashoda and from the Bahr-el-Ghazel, and that Marchand had already orders to evacuate his post. At the time of our writing, however, the semi-official papers in England acknowledge that the situation is practically unchanged. France is willing to negotiate, but threatens to bring up the whole Egyptian question if her wishes are not considered. England is unwilling to admit that France has any rights at Fashoda, but she hesitates to bundle the French out of Fashoda for fear of precipitating the war. As to the Fashoda question itself, the two sides are admirably put in the London *Times* and the Paris *Temps*, whose arguments we summarize. *The Times* expresses itself, in substance, as follows:

If the French insist upon "effective occupation" they must acknowledge that the English force at Fashoda is more powerful than the French. Hence France has no right to demand compensation. We will hold what we and Egypt have by right of conquest.

The *Temps* argues to the following effect:

The Times claims everything for Egypt that was marked for Egypt in Gordon's map in 1879. But we find that England has, since then, claimed much of this territory as exclusively British, and has consented to the Italian occupation of other important portions. As to the right of conquest it should be remembered that Marchand was in Fashoda before Kitchener, and that the power of both rests upon the force behind them rather than the troops under their command.

The British press in the mean time has calmed down a little and the threats uttered are not quite so serious. *The Outlook*, London, says:

"There is one paramount duty that every Briton, and especially every journalist and every politician in and out of office, owes to his country at this critical time. It is to keep a civil tongue in a cool head. . . . It is the earnest desire of Lord Salisbury to find a way out of present peril which, while meeting on the one hand what appears to us to be legitimate French aspirations in Africa, will also secure indispensable British claims; and he has a right to expect that we who can only guess at his difficulties and the difficulties of France shall not by loose and provocative talk make the task an impossible one."

The London *Speaker* does not even know of any threats now. It says:

"We know, of course, that it is our press which is accused by France of importing bitterness into the dispute. That, however, is not a contention which can be maintained in face of the facts. It is not in England but in Paris that angry protests have been made against the 'insolent threats' in which we are said to have indulged. We have seen no such threats, and we know of none having been uttered."

Much of this moderation is no doubt due to the fact that the English begin to consider the Cape-to-Cairo project safe, only the Kongo State and Germany now intervening. Even such jingo papers as *The St. James's Gazette* are now ready to admit that "there is something to arbitrate." The paper says:

"Generally speaking, we claim the whole of the Nile watershed; but we are met with the difficulty that there is no marked range of hills clearly cutting off the Kongo and Nile drainage areas. In parts they overlap and interlace. Therefore, however determined we may be to uphold the British and Egyptian rights, we are bound to negotiate with France. The danger is not that of abandoning the whole of the Ghazel province to France, but whether Lord Salisbury may not be inclined to yield too great a part of it."

The English papers have quoted with much pleasure from the *Siècle* and the *Autorité*, papers opposed to the late French administration and to the naval secretary, Lockroy, in particular, to show that France will do anything rather than fight. But these French papers stand somewhat isolated in their opinion of the French navy. On the whole, the most responsible French publications assert that France is willing to back up the policy of her Government, and that policy is not likely to change with the cabinet, as Delcassé, the foreign secretary, remains in office. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"*The Times* talks about the unanimous resolve of England to back Lord Salisbury. It is certain that M. Delcassé has all France with him so long as he remains as conciliatory and as moderate as at present. An amicable settlement is surely possible if only the passions of the people are not aroused."

The *Débats* admits that the tone of the British press has become more moderate, altho the situation has not changed. The *Éclair* says:

"Lord Salisbury once more wishes to affirm that Great Britain regards the whole Nile basin as her property. It is an old song which every Englishman sings to us. But each time the French Government has protested. We persist in adhering to our own theory—confirmed by the act of Berlin—that to acquire effective right over territories it is not enough to claim them; you must really occupy them. Actual occupation alone constitutes the right of ownership."

The *République Française* thinks Delcassé was too civil to England when, in answer to Britain's demand that Marchand should be recalled, he replied: "I am ready to discuss the question in a spirit of conciliation. Do not ask the impossible." The *Figaro* insists that France must have free access to the Nile, and says that "England shows her intention to humiliate France if she refuses to accept moderate proposals." In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* Francis Charmes asserts that M. Delcassé has France at his back so long as he confines himself to strictly business relations, and does not attempt to make the matter a barren affair of honor.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.

THE conflict between Russian and British interests at Peking goes on with varying results. A few weeks ago, before the palace revolution in Peking, it seemed as tho the British intrigues had deprived Russia of much of the influence recently acquired by her. Li Hung Chang was dismissed to please the British, and Kang-ta-Mei became the Emperor's chief adviser. But the Russians were not long in forming a counter plot. They assured the Conservative Party of their support, and the Emperor, described as a somewhat weak person, mentally as well as physically, was forced to "resign." Whether he is still alive, it is not easy to ascertain. The Empress-Dowager, a very energetic woman, despite her age—she is sixty-seven—assumed the reins of government, and Li Hung Chang was recalled. Yung-Lu, formerly governor of Tientsin, another very conservative man and described as an extremely strong character, assists the aged premier. The matter overshadows even the Fashoda affair, and England is said to be preparing for war. The *Nation*, Berlin, says:

"This change in the far East is a distinct setback to England and a decisive victory for Russia. Will Britain accept the fact without a murmur? The British fleet, it is true, has been put in motion, but that England will really act does not appear certain. It is more likely that she will endeavor to improve her position by a series of less far-reaching movements than war. Russia will not object to this so long as the impression remains with the Chinese that it pays to be the friend of Russia, while it is extremely dangerous to be on the side of the English."

It can not be said that the British journals in the far East fail

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to recognize the importance of the changes which have taken place. *The Celestial Empire*, an English journal published in Shanghai, says:

"It is useless for our Government to hope that the game being carried on now in China will be fairly played. We must expect tortuous methods on the part of the Cossack. Already we have had an exhibition of his ingrained duplicity in the transactions which have taken place in the Liaotung. Great Britain's attempt to meet the situation by cutting the principal nerve of Russian intrigue at Peking in the removal of Li Hung Chang has led to this violent assault upon the legitimate Government and the transfer of authority to the pro-Russian usurpers. What next? Will Great Britain yield an easy acquiescence in this crime? We can not believe it. But it must be patent to all that only the boldest action, and that immediately, will meet the case. . . . Great Britain's interests are identical with those of the young Emperor. Will she rescue him, if he still be alive, and support him? It is most earnestly to be hoped so. And if the rumors of His Majesty's death should unfortunately prove true, then action becomes more necessary than ever, to avenge his taking off and to enforce the policy to which we have committed ourselves."

The Hongkong *China Mail* hopes that the baleful influence of Russia may be removed and that, purely in the interest of progress and civilization, the Chinese will be placed under the beneficent guidance of Great Britain; and the *Kobe Herald* is horrified "by this dastardly revolt against constituted authority." In England fears are expressed that the Emperor, even if he is freed and sustained in power, will lack the strength necessary to support his friends. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"The great reforming monarchs have always been men of vigorous character. Peter the Great not only knew what Russia needed two centuries ago, but he was determined to enforce his reforms by the knout and the sword, and wo betide any reactionary who dared to stand in the way. Frederick the Great did not content himself with reading philosophy and speculating on politics; he gave it to be understood that those who resisted his authority would be punished without mercy. But the Chinese Emperor is not a reforming monarch in this sense; he more resembles a political philosopher reporting to a sovereign his own purely speculative conclusions."

The Russian press is somewhat restive under the pointed comments of the British papers. They deny most emphatically that the advance of Russia is less favorable to progress than the conquests of England, and the lot of nations forced to submit to British rule does not strike a Russian as particularly happy. But Russia recognizes that England regards her as a traditional bugbear. The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, says:

"There is something extremely abnormal in Anglo-Russian relations. Perhaps the explanation is to be sought in the difference between the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav races. At any rate, Russia and England can not understand each other. The efforts of a Gladstone or a Salisbury are entitled to all respect, but what can individuals do? We must wait for a change in public sentiment, especially as the result of education. The publicists and parliamentarians simply repeat what they were taught in school. The Prime Minister himself is obliged to declare from the tribune that all England is infected with a peculiar disease, with the mania of anti-Russian suspicion. It is deplorable that a cultured nation should be converted into an aggregation of maniacs. It is time measures were taken against this disease."

The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, credited with being semi-official, says:

"Ordinary sagacity should have suggested to the British jingoes that, instead of raising quarrels at Peking, the British Government would better adjust existing differences by direct negotiations with St. Petersburg. Neither the English occupation of Weihai-Wei nor the various other concessions granted to England can reconcile them to the transfer of Port Arthur and Talien-wan to Russia. Nothing would pacify them except our retreat from the Kwantung peninsula and even from Manchuria. This, of course, is without the range of possibility. If this anti-Russian clamor should continue, it might become necessary for us to adopt certain energetic measures at the Afghan frontier, to prove that not in the far East alone is Russia determined to repel English pretensions."

The French think China is not ready for a violent reformation of her ancient customs. They acknowledge, however, that the situation is very grave, and they deplore that France has hardly more ships in the far East than Germany, altho the latter has only Kiao-Chou to defend.

It is, perhaps, of some interest to trace the history of Tsu-Hsi, the Empress-Dowager, in whose hands the Government of China once more rests. We take the following from the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, Elberfeld:

"When Emperor Hien-Feng died in 1861, he left only a five-year old son, Tsai-Chun, who was then under the care of three of the six thousand imperial cousins, five other high officials, the 'Eastern Empress,' *i.e.*, his father's first wife, and the 'Western Empress,' Tsu-Hsi, his mother. The three princes appointed as guardians were anti-foreign. Kung, his uncle, was not. The result was that Kung and Tsu-Hsi soon had things their own way, the 'Eastern Empress' showing no aptitude for government. Tsai-Chun became Emperor in fact as well as in name in 1873, but he died in 1875 without issue. Lots were drawn, and the choice was Kwang-Su, son of the younger brother of Hien-Feng. This should have destroyed Tsu-Hsi's influence, but she was equal to the occasion. By a decree she adopted the future ruler, who was then only three years old, as son of Hien-Feng, and secured for herself the guardianship. In 1889 she married him to her niece. When Kwang-Su became Emperor, her influence was too strong to shake off, and now she has dethroned him.

"She is not at all narrow-minded. She was the first Chinese lady who permitted a sewing-machine and a piano in her house. She dressed occasionally in European clothing. She has a regular museum of European articles. She is wise enough to make concessions, when necessary, and paid handsomely to the Pope and the French to obtain the removal of a Catholic cathedral which annoyed her. But the Empress-Dowager is terribly energetic, and not encumbered with over-much principle. It will be difficult to overcome her influence."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Turkish press evidently is as little inclined to put unpalatable facts before its subscribers as the papers of some other countries. To keep up the fiction of Turkish suzerainty over Egypt the campaign against the Mahdists is described in the Constantinople *Servet* as a war against some Kongo tribes.

THE Australians are not nearly so apathetic with regard to American expansion in the Pacific as the British. Speaking of the proposed establishment of an American coaling-station in the Samoan group, the Auckland *News* says: "The colonies of Australasia would no doubt have something to say about this. We do not want any 'naval bases' of foreign powers in these seas. We have no doubt that the British Government will take care that before any change is made respecting Samoa, the colonial governments are consulted."

NOTHING demonstrates so much the readiness of the German army as its annual maneuvers, during which the conditions of war are as much as possible imitated. During this year's maneuvers in the province of Hanover 53,000 men were transported to and fro for a couple of weeks, also 2,200 horses, the 572 bicycles of the military wheelmen, and 114 pontoons used in bridge-building. All the men had to be provided with food while in camp, and their minor baggage alone weighed nearly 300 tons. Yet everything ran smoothly and no passenger-trains were delayed.

MR. S. T. WELLMAN, head of a large American engineering concern, in an interview for the London *Daily Chronicle*, declared that the growing supremacy of America in the iron trade is due to the fact that American workmen do not object to labor-saving machinery. Yet the American workman does not, in Mr. Wellman's opinion, profit by his progressive ideas. He says: "I believe the Welsh coal-striker to-day is better paid, better housed, and better fed than the average Pennsylvania or Ohio miner is. I believe the conditions surrounding the steel and iron workers of both England and Germany are better than those of America. There is no such system of pensions in vogue in America, for instance, as prevails at Essen in Germany and in many other large European establishments."

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The present and future opportunities for American trade in Germany are large, according to our consul, J. C. Monaghan, at Chemnitz. American tools, electric appliances, and all kinds of articles used in the construction and equipment of railroads, wire, furniture, and shoes, all find a good and ready market in the Fatherland. Says the consul:

"The superiority of many of our tools and appliances is acknowledged. Evidence of this fact is found everywhere in the fairly successful imitations made by machine builders in Mannheim, Magdeburg, Leipsic, Chemnitz, and Berlin. If imitation is the best flattery, we have enough of it. Even as I write, a large tool maker, not a mile from Chemnitz, is imitating machines bought, till quite recently, in Philadelphia. The machine is said to be the best gear cutter in the world. To-day they are being successfully built here. If the manufacturer or inventor in America neglected patent rights here, he has no good cause to complain; but I think his sales in this empire will be at an end as soon as the manufacturer here can fill orders. I can not too strongly counsel care in patenting inventions. Nor can I help calling attention to the fact that there are 52,000,000 pretty well-paid people in the cities and on the farms of this empire, who live very much as we live. Their dress, food, homes, factories, farm life, etc., are not very unlike that of the seventy-odd millions in the United States. Energetic and enterprising efforts must make markets in Europe for many of our manufacturers and products. 'Knockdown' furniture for offices and home must sell, if the right effort is made. I saw a simple oak rocking-chair advertised for 27 marks ($6.42) that would cost us possibly $2 retail. Wood-working machinery, especially for small shops, gas engines, the thousand and one tools and contrivances to sell, which agents travel all over the United States, would certainly sell here, once live agents speaking German or the language of the country in which they travel come to push them.

"The German has no hesitation in taking American machines apart for the purpose of imitation. Besides, his patent laws put it out of the power of outsiders to import into the empire for a very long time. If the thing is patented here, it must be made or manufactured here; if it is not patented, it will be imitated. In either case, unless provided with enormous capital, the American is compelled to give up a large part of his profits.

"American shoes have put in an appearance in the shoe-shop windows of every city. I am sure that shoes retailing in the United States for $3 to $5 would sell here at the same, or even better."

The numerous high duties and restrictions which the German Government has placed, during the past two years, on the importation of live food animals has resulted in greatly increased prices for meat products. As a result of the high price of fresh meat, there has been a marked increase in the amount of cured meat imported. This is peculiarly advantageous to the United States, which can export meat products to Germany far more readily than live stock; and our country gets a large part of this trade. The total imports of fresh and cured meats into Germany during the first seven months of 1897 and 1898 respectively, are shown by the following comparative table supplied by our deputy consul-general at Frankfort, the statistics in which are given in metric centners of 220.4 pounds each:

The amount of meat imported from the United States during the same period was as follows:

Seven months.	Pork. Fresh.	Pork. Cured.	Beef. Fresh.	Beef. Cured.	Bacon.	Sausage.	Ham.
1897	39,555	21,549	18,423	11,436	71,393	7,609	18,598
1898	76,588	48,968	68,810	10,903	159,483	23,241	33,699

Seven months.	Pork. Fresh.	Pork. Cured.	Beef (cured)	Hams.	Bacon.	Sausage.
1897	6,028	8,040	9,326	14,758	64,199	3,502
1898	12,084	35,615	7,793	27,538	150,318	17,738

The United States Government and American merchants generally have been invited to participate in the Western Australian International Mining and Industrial Exhibition to be held at Coolgardie, in March, 1899, under the patronage of the government of Western Australia. Coolgardie is in the midst of the great Australian gold-fields, and therefore the following among other classes of manufacture will find special scope for exhibition, and, if so desired, of sale, viz.: Mining, timber, and agricultural machinery; gold-saving appliances; electric, gas, and oil motors and lighting apparatus; road carriages and bicycles, tent and dwelling-house requirements, ironmongery and

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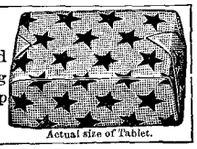

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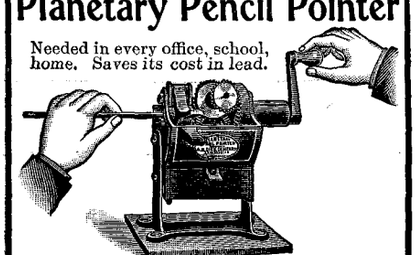

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Consul Bornholdt, at Riga, announces that arrangements have been made with the United States Steamship Company of Copenhagen, for the establishment of a direct steampship line between Russia and the United States. The boats will make the experiment of running between St. Petersburg, Riga, and New York. The advantage to the importers in the United States of this direct line, which has not hitherto existed, will be in cheaper freights and avoidence of transshipment. "It is hoped that there will be sufficient goods to make the trial successful and induce the company to continue the line. I am sure it will increase the trade between the two countries."

In transmitting this report from St. Petersburg, Ambassador Hitchcock estimates that Russia alone consumes 1,000,000 bales of cotton annually, of which a comparatively small proportion comes direct from America; but this proportion could be immensely increased by avoiding the delay and expense of transshipment at Liverpool, Hamburg, or Bremen. "The same is true in respect to the products of American manufactories, for which there is an increasing demand from Russia."

Rapid increase in business of the Siberian Railroad is shown by a report to the State Department by Consul Smith at Moscow, that it has already been found necessary to send a commission along the road to determine some means of increasing its traffic capabilities. There will be a considerable increase of rolling-stock, and more powerful engines than the six-axled engines now in use will be obtained. All these improvements will cost $8,000,000.

Consul-General Cole writes from Dresden complaining of the delay in receiving American goods. Lax methods of shipment, he says, bid fare to have a serious effect on American trade in Germany.

PERSONALS.

IT is related of Mr. F. Marion Crawford, the well-known author, says the New York *Times*, that when he was making a tour of this country, and was traveling through a rich agricultural region to fill an appointment at a large town, a brisk-looking young man, with his hat on the back of his head, came into a car in which the novelist was sitting, held out his hand, and said, in a most affable and companionable way:

"I presume this is the celebrated Mr. Crawford?"

"My name is Crawford," replied the novelist.

"The conductor told me you were aboard," rejoined the other. "Allow me to introduce myself. My name is Higgs. I am somewhat in the book-line myself, and I know how it goes."

"You are an author?" said Mr. Crawford. "I am glad to meet you."

"Yes, I have published a book regularly every year since 1890."

"May I ask the name of your latest book?" asked Mr. Crawford.

"It's the Premium List of the Jones County Agricultural Fair," cordially responded Mr. Higgs, taking a small pamphlet from his pocket and handing it to him. "Allow me to present you a

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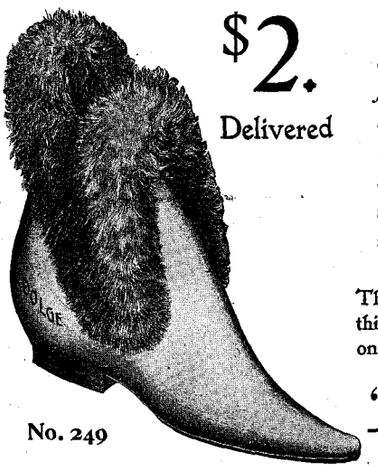

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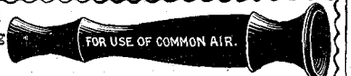

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copy of it. I am the Secretary of the Jones County Agricultural Board. We are going to have the best fair this year we ever had. Balloon ascension, Roman chariot-races, baseball games, and trials of speed on track till you can't rest. Come and spend a day with us and it shan't cost you a cent. Well, this is where I get off. Good-by, Mr. Crawford. Glad to have met you."

Wringing Mr. Crawford's hand again, the genial Secretary of the Jones County Agricultural Board pushed his hat a little farther back on his head, strode down the aisle and got off the car, leaving the astonished author of "Mr. Isaacs" gasping for breath.

PRINCE KUNG, for whose recent death China is now in official mourning, was a typical statesman of that wretched school to which the country owes its utter helplessness against foreign aggression, says the New York *Times*. He was perfectly content with China as he found it, and used all the power which close relationship with the Emperor gave him to prevent the introduction of modern ideas and civilized methods. He was a brother of the Emperor Hsien-Fang, with whom England, in alliance with France, went to war in 1860; and when, on the advance to Peking, the Emperor fled with his court across the Great Wall, it was Prince Kung who arranged the conditions of peace with the Western barbarians. The death of Hsien-Fang, shortly afterward, gave him another opportunity for exercising his talents as a diplomatist; and it was mainly by his efforts that the regency of the two Empresses was established, with his youthful nephew as titular emperor. Prince Kung then became head of the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which post he held till the war between France and China in 1884, when he retired more or less in disgrace. Meanwhile the son of Hsien-Fang had died and been succeeded by the son of another of the brothers, also a minor, the supreme power being retained by the Empresses and Li Hung Chang. On the outbreak of the war with Japan, Prince Kung was summoned from his retirement to take charge once more of the Foreign department.

MOST Americans know Captain Eulate, late of the *Vizcaya*, only as the Spaniard who presided at the trial of the *Virginius* men, and who, when he last departed from New York, promised in a rather threatening way to come back again soon, and who has been just a little bit ill-tempered and sullen as a prisoner at Annapolis, says the New York *Times*.

He deserves some kindly regard from us, however, for not only is he a man who has suffered a great misfortune, but he once showed effective good will to a representative of the United States. It was at La Guayra, Venezuela, in 1891, when the city was raided by one of Dictator Mendoza's generals, and all the foreign merchants and seventeen foreign consuls were thrown into prison.

The American consul happened to escape the net, and, rowing out to the only foreign war-ship in the harbor, he asked for aid. The ship was the *Jorg Juan*—destroyed at Nipe not long ago—and its commander was Captain Eulate, then a sub-lieutenant. The consul's story was heard with sympathy, and the guns and men of the *Jorg Juan* were instantly placed under orders. The dictator's general was immediately informed that the town would be bombarded if the prisoners were not released within twenty minutes. They were released. The Spanish Government was indignant at the action of its lieutenant. He was ordered back to Havana, deprived of his command, and sent to Morro Castle. A court-martial was ordered and the lieutenant was charged with piratical acts at La Guayra. Before a verdict was rendered the Spanish Government had received the thanks of nineteen foreign governments, ranging from the gigantic empire of Russia to the kingdom of Hawaii.

This opened the eyes of Spain. She recognized the injustice done to Eulate. He was released from custody, received one of the highest naval decorations, and was placed on waiting orders. Within a short time he was made a captain in the Spanish navy and appointed chief of the arsenal in Havana.

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Current Events.

Monday, October 31.

—The *Oregon* and *Iowa* arrive at Bahia, Brazil.

—Major-General **Graham is mustered out** of the volunteer service.

—The American Peace Commissioners at Paris present a demand for the **whole Philippine territory**, the United States assuming no part of the military debt.

—A **new French cabinet** with M. Dupuy as Premier is organized.

—The **Japanese cabinet** resigns.

—The Nicaraguan Congress authorizes the construction of **an interoceanic canal** by American contractors.

Tuesday, November 1.

—The official report of General Bacon on the **fight with the Pillager Indians** in Minnesota is made public.

—**Senator Hoar**, in a speech at Worcester, Mass., opposes the policy of expansion.

—It is reported from London that **France will retire** unconditionally from Fashoda.

—Official returns from Canada show that **Prohibition was carried** by a majority of 13,884.

—General Wood authorizes the statement that **no cases of yellow fever** have occurred in Santiago in the last sixty days.

—At the dedication of the Church of the Redeemer, near Jerusalem, Kaiser Wilhelm makes **an appeal for universal peace.**

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The KLIPS and the cover form the KLIP BINDER. Sold and used separately or together. You can cover a magazine or bind a volume of pamphlets in ten seconds. Instantly removable. Sample pair of each of 7 sizes, with keys, mailed for 75 cents. Address H. H. BALLARD, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

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A New Remedy for Rheumatism

Dr. Wm. Porter, St. Louis, writes: "The Tartarlithine you sent me some months ago seemed exactly what I needed. I used it for a long time, and even now have to go back to it; but I notice the indications for it are less and not so frequent. I consider it quite an addition to my list. My general health is quite restored."

Pamphlet on the treatment of Rheumatism by Tartarlithine sent free by

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
95 FULTON ST., NEW YORK,
Sole Agents for
The Tartarlithine Co.

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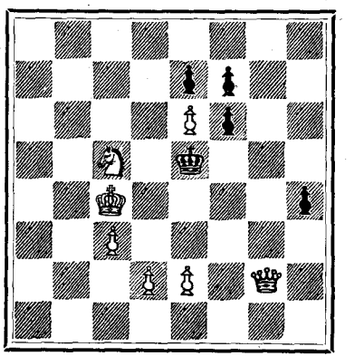
Wednesday, November 2.
—The Sixth Virginia, a negro regiment stationed near Knoxville, Tenn., **mutinies against its white officers.**
—In consequence of the Russian seizure of New-Chwang, the Chinese treaty port, all the **British war-ships at Wei Hai Wei** clear for action and are kept ready for sea at an hour's notice.
Thursday, November 3.
—The War Department issues an order for the first movement of **troops to occupy Cuba.**
—President McKinley issues a proclamation establishing **a naval reservation at Honolulu.**
—Extensive **naval preparations are made at Hongkong** by the British.
—Julius Goldschmidt, American **consul-general at Berlin, dies.**
Friday, November 4.
—**General Lawton testifies** before the War Department Investigation Commission.
—The survivors of the Clyde Line steamer *Croatan*, which was **burned off Cape Charles** on November 1, are landed at Vineyard Haven, Mass.
—The **Spanish Peace Commissioners** formally reject the American proposition with regard to the Philippines.
—The Board of Control of the **Joint Traffic Association** decides to dissolve the organization.
—The Vermont legislature passes a bill incorporating the **Rutland and Canadian Railroad Company.**
—A banquet is tendered in London to **General Kitchener.**
—A despatch from Manila says that evidence connecting General Weyler "with the wholesale **looting of the Philippine Treasury**" has come out in Spain.
Saturday, November 5.
—The cruiser *Maria Teresa* **founders** at sea; her crew is saved.
—**David A. Wells dies** at Norwich, Conn.
—The War Department issues an order setting aside all sentences of **summary courts-martial** between April 21 and August 16, 1898.
—The United States circuit court at New York denies the motion for temporary injunction compelling express companies to pay the **taxes on express receipts.**
—Russia proposes the appointment of Prince George of Greece as commissioner-general of the **European forces in Crete.**
Sunday, November 6.
—An explosion of gas in the vaults of the United States **Supreme Court room in the Capitol** destroys a portion of the law library including the records from 1792 to 1832.
—The Newfoundland **Minister of Finance resigns,** on the demand of the governor.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 330.

BY M. A. DAHL, CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.
Fourth Prize *B. C. M.* Tourney.
Black—Five Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.
White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 326.

1. B—Q 6 / K x Kt
2. Q—K B 3, ch / K x Q (must)
3. B—B 6, mate

(Continued on next page.)

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For appetizing, healthful cooking. Delicious Soups and Sauces. Send postal to Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., P. O. Box 2718, New York, for free Cook Book.
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places the stubborn fact that it has been before the public for over thirty years and is to-day preferred before all other articles of its kind. It is simply unapproachable for quality.

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For Rheumatism and Sleeplessness

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To all who know the misery and hopelessness of days and nights tortured with rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness and pains in trunk, muscles and bones, we make a plain and fair proposition which deserves their consideration, and which we believe is filled with hope for sufferers. First, a word as to our method.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD, of Paris, said that these ailments arose from a too great flow of electricity from the body. He thought that if this flow could be stopped the vital forces would be so invigorated as to overcome the troubles. Experimenting on this line led to the discovery of the **SLAYTON ELECTRIC GLASS CASTERS.** Used on a bed they insulate the occupant completely. They prevent any flow of electricity from the body to the earth. Thus none of the natural forces is weakened. The curative results are wonderful.

No one can fully *explain* why so simple a remedy can drive away forever these terrible evils. The great, saving fact remains, however, that the use of the **SLAYTON ELECTRIC GLASS BED CASTERS** is every day completely curing cases of rheumatism and like diseases which seemed desperate.

Read the following testimonials and see if it is not worth your while to at least make a test of this wonderful treatment, which costs absolutely nothing to try, and which cannot possibly harm you in any way.

Tecumseh, Mich., Oct. 6, 1898.

SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO.,
Gentlemen: I have been laid up with rheumatism since March 16, 1898. I have suffered untold pain and misery. Your casters have done very much to relieve me. They make me sleep well and eat heartily. I could not do without them. I am now able to get around some. Walked up town yesterday for the first time since March 16.
Very truly,
R. G. GOFF.

Hudson, Mich., Oct. 20, 1898.

SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO.,
Dear Sirs: I want to inform you regarding the experiment I made with your casters. My wife was troubled with sleeplessness and I with rheumatism. I put the casters on the bed without my wife's knowledge. The first night she rested the best she had for weeks. Although I doubted any virtue in so simple an arrangement I was willing to try almost anything for relief. I can recommend them as all right. I am well satisfied with them and hope that many others who are afflicted will try them.
Yours respectfully,
F. B. CRIPPEN.

Tecumseh, Mich., Sept. 9, 1898.

SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO.,
Gentlemen: Since using your Electric Casters neither Mrs. Frost or myself have been troubled with rheumatism. Mrs. F. was scarcely ever free from it before using the casters, but now says she never has a twinge of it.
Yours sincerely,
W. A. FROST.
(Dr. Frost is our leading homeopathic physician.)

Morenci, Mich., Aug. 31, 1898.

SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO.,
Dear Sir: I have tried Slayton's Glass Wheel Electric Switch Bed Casters. I am troubled with neuralgia, catarrh, heart trouble, besides other things, so that I can only lie in bed one or two hours at a time. The casters were put under my bed the first night without my knowledge, yet the first night I slept well all night, something I have not done before in years. They work like magic. Money would not buy that set now.
Truly yours,
LEVI ACKER.
(Mr. Acker is 74 years old.)

FREE TRIAL FOR TWO WEEKS. We will gladly send anyone mentioning the name of this paper a full set of the Slayton Electric Glass Casters on receipt of 15c. for postage. Try them for two weeks according to directions. If they do not help you, send them back by mail and no charge will be made. If they do help you, send us $2.00 in full payment. We make this remarkable offer because we can trust the readers of this paper, and because we know the great blessings which our treatment always brings.

N. B.—If this were not an honest offer this paper would not print it.
Send for further description and testimonials. It may interest some to know that the use of Slayton Glass Casters greatly lessens the danger of being struck by lightning.

THE SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO., Ltd., 25 Pearl St., Tecumseh, Mich., U. S. A.

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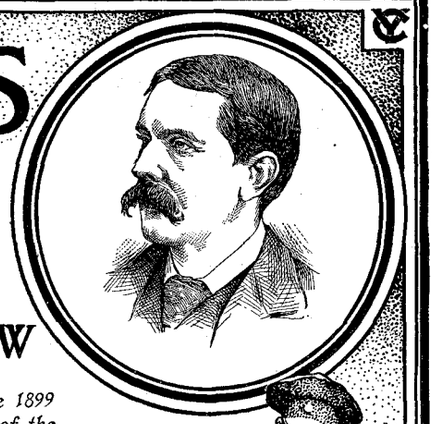

By POULTNEY BIGELOW

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HOW I WENT TO THE MINES, BRET HARTE.
A POCKETFUL OF MONEY, W. D. HOWELLS.
FIFTY YEARS WITH A MENAGERIE, DAN RICE.
A NIGHT IN A BOX-CAR, HAYDEN CARRUTH.

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THE new subscriber will receive not only the volume for 1899, the best The Companion has ever published, but also the issues for the remaining weeks of 1898, free from the time of subscription. These issues will contain stories and articles by Rudyard Kipling, Mary E. Wilkins, Earl of Dufferin, W. D. Howells, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Mme. Lillian Nordica and I. Zangwill. An additional gift will be the beautiful Companion Calendar for 1899, designed exclusively for The Companion. Sold in the stores this Calendar would cost a dollar.

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Illustrated Announcement and Sample Copies sent on request.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, - - - 201 Columbus Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

.....		Q—Q Kt 3, ch	Q—Kt 7, mate
1. ———	B—K Kt 7	2. ———	K x Kt (must) 3. ———
.....		Kt x B, ch	Q—Q 3, mate
1. ———	B—B 6	2. ———	Any 3. ———
.....		Kt x P(B 3)ch	Q—Q R 3, mate
1. ———	Kt—K 4	2. ———	K x B 3. ———
		.....	Q—Q Kt 3, mate
		2. ———	K—B 5 3. ———
.....		K x P, ch	B—Kt 5, mate
1. ———	Kt—K 6	2. ———	K—B 5(must) 3. ———
.....		Q x P, ch	P—B 4, mate
1. ———	P—Q 6	2. ———	B—Q 5 (must) 3. ———

Other variations depend upon those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Dr. W. S. Frick Philadelphia.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee.

Comments: "Beautiful in some respects, but the duals are too numerous and grave"—M.W.H.; "Shows the hand of a skilful problem-maker"—I. W.B.; "This is an easy problem, but has plenty of snap and ginger nevertheless"—R.M.C.; "Pretty but easy"—H. W. B.; "A fine problem"—C. R. O.

Altho R.M. C. considers this an "easy problem," yet it is a noticeable fact that only seven persons solved it. With the exception of these seven, our other solvers were caught with Q—Q 3, and no two sent the same continuations. The answer to Q—Q 3 is Kt—K 4. Those who sent 2 Kt x P ch, K—B 4 (must), overlooked the fact that the Kt on K 4 cuts off the White B on B 4, so that Black's 2 is K—Q 3, and, no mate next move. Very many solvers have been asking us to give them something difficult, and yet so few send the solution of this not very difficult problem.

F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., got 322.

Janowsky.

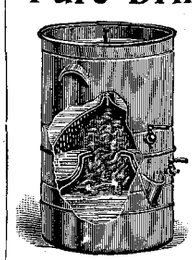
The French champion, who will soon begin a match with Showalter, is celebrated for dash and brilliancy. Altho he may not take first rank among the masters, probably because he is not satisfied with slow, conservative play, yet he is always a very dangerous adversary. Concerning his style, he once said: "Like Mary Stuart, my play is beautiful but unfortunate."

Janowsky is a Pole, but for several years has resided in Paris.

The first of the games here given is a crisp specimen of his play. In the second game, Janowsky's dash was met by Burn's accuracy.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Pure Drinking Water



is always appreciated by refined and cleanly people. But it can not be obtained absolutely pure by filtration or boiling. Science has definitely settled that question.

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227 doz. 14x27...	**$1.25**		79 doz. 19x38,	**$1.25**	**$1.50**	**$1.75**	92 doz. 22x42....	**$2.40**	**$3.00**
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33 doz. 17x35...	**1.50**			**2.40**	**2.75**	**3.00**	29 doz. 25x45....	**3.00**	
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Philidor's Defense.

D. JANOWSKY. *White.*	ALEX. FRITZ. *Black.*	D. JANOWSKY. *White.*	ALEX. FRITZ. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 Q Kt—B 4	P—K 6
2 K Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	19 Q—K B 3	Q R—K sq
3 K B—B 4	Q Kt—B 3	20 Q—Kt 4	Q—K 4
4 Castles	Q B—Kt 5	21 Q R-K sq	K—R B 3
5 Q Kt-B 3	K Kt—R 3 (a)	22 Q Kt-K 2	P—Q 4
6 K B—K 2	Q B x Kt	23 K R x R	K B x R
7 K B x B	Q Kt—Q 5	24 R-K B sq	Q R—K 2
8 P—Q 3	P—K Kt 3	25 P—K R 4	K—Kt 2
9 Q B—K 3	K B—Kt 2	26 K B—R 3	Q—Q 3
10 P-K Kt 3	P—Q B 3 (b)	27 P—K R 5	K B—K 4
11 K B—Kt 2	P—K B 4?	28 KtxQ 2d P	Q—Q B 4
12 Q—Q 2	Kt—Kt 5	29 Kt-B 5 ch	K—R sq
13 P—K R 3	K Kt x B	30 P—Q 4	P—K 7
14 B P x Kt	Q—K Kt 4	31 Q P x Q	Kt P x Kt
15 Q-K B 2 (c)	Castle K R	32 Q x B P	B—Q 5 ch
16 K P x Kt	K P x P	33 K—K R 2	K P x R (Q)
17 Q Kt-K 2	B P x P	34 K B x Q	Resigns.

Notes by Miron in The Clipper.

(a) If 5.., Q Kt to Q 5; 6.., K Kt x P, B x Q (if); White mates in two. Obviously Fritz would not fall into this trap; but it was worth trying.

(b) Intending P—Kt 4; that move first would cost a P. But the move is an indifferent one; as is his next.

(c) Overlooked by Fritz. Had he answered Kt—K 3; 16.. P x P, winning a P, or getting an overwhelming attack. Of course the attack is unsound, but it was the only alternative.

Ruy Lopez.

JANOWSKY. *White.*	BURN. *Black.*	JANOWSKY. *White.*	BURN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 Q—R 5	Kt—B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	13 Q—R 4	B—K 2
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	14 R—Kt 5	P—K Kt 3
4 Castles	Kt x P	15 Q—R 6	P—Q 5
5 R-K sq(a)	Kt—Q 3	16 Kt—K 2	Kt—Kt 5
6 Kt x P	B—K 2 (b)	17 R x Kt	B x R
7 B—Q 3 (c)	Kt x Kt	18 Kt x P (e)	B—Kt 4
8 R x Kt	Castles	19 Kt—B 5	B—B 3 (f)
9 Kt—B 3	P—Q B 3	20 Q—R 4(g)	B x B
10 P-Q Kt 3(d)	Kt—K sq	21 Kt-Kt 7 ch	K—Kt 2
11 B—Kt 2	P—Q 4	22 Resigns.	

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) The usual play is P—Q 4; the text move however, is quite satisfactory, and often leads to a lively attack.

(b) He could not play Kt x B on account of Kt—B 6 ch winning the Queen.

(c) A move introduced by Janowsky. The play prevents White from advancing the Q P, and thus delays the development of the Queen's wing. It has, however, the advantage of placing the K B so as to bear on the K R P, preparing a subsequent King's side attack. The play was successfully adopted by Dr. Tarrasch against Pillsbury in the second round of the Vienna tourney.

(d) Up to this move the play was identically the same as in the Tarrasch-Pillsbury game at Vienna. Dr. Tarrasch, however, continued (10) Q—R 5, which is more aggressive and altogether superior to the text move.

(e) A pretty brilliant move, considering Black's rather obvious continuation, B—Kt 4, threatening to win the Queen.

(f) He could not capture the Queen on account of Kt x B (mate).

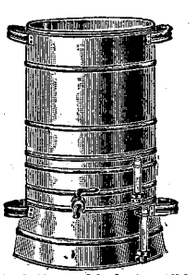
(g) A final effort to save the game. Should Black capture the Queen, then Kt—R 6 (mate) would follow. Black, however, plays B x B and wins easily. White's game was hopeless anyhow. He was the exchange behind and had to lose a piece. His attack was premature, though it did not lack brilliancy.

Blindfold Chess.

Harry S. Pillsbury, champion of the United States played eight games—against strong players—simultaneously and without seeing any of the boards, in the Franklin Chess-club, Philadelphia on Saturday, November 5. Mr. Pillsbury did not lose a game. He won two, and the other six were Draws. The marvel of the Champion's performance is not only that he could carry these eight games in his mind as clearly as if he saw the boards, but also the exactness of his play. One who was present informs us that the large number of gentlemen who were present were simply amazed at this characteristic of his play. As one of them remarked: "He always finds the right move."

Mr. Steinitz, the Grand Old Man of Chess, in a recent interview published in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, questions Mr. Pillsbury's right to the title of Champion of the United States. While the young man has beaten all others who have aspired to the Championship, yet the Veteran is in America, and Pillsbury has not beaten Steinitz in any set match.

"Pure Water



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